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1981 Republic Party Congresses

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1981 REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

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GRISHKYAVICHUS CLOSING SPEECH AT 19?1 LITHUANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Closing speech delivered by Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the CPLi Central Committee, at the 18th CPLi Congress]

[Text] Comrades! We have finished our discussion of the accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. It proved that congress delegates are profoundly aware of past accomplishments and the future objectives set by the party. The delegates' unanimous approval of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy and all the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at its head, demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the republic party organization and its boundless devotion to the teachings of Lenin.

The speeches by congress delegates--workers, kolkhoz members, members of the intelligentsia, and party, soviet and administrative personnel--were extremely businesslike and principled. After paying fitting recognition to successes, the delegates pointed out shortcomings in organizational, ideological-political and economic work.

The criticism and suggestions addressed to the Central Committee of the CPLi and the Central Committee Bureau were absolutely correct. The newly elected Central Committee must thoroughly analyze and discuss all of the criticism and proposals and take the necessary steps to implement them.

It was good that the congress concentrated on factors of continued growth and resources that must be mobilized for the all-round development of social production. This vividly reflected a high degree of party exactingness and a responsible attitude toward work.

The opportunities that are now presenting themselves to our republic, as well as to the rest of the nation, and the party's plans will inspire and gladden each individual. The program outlined by the party is aimed at the further elevation of the public standard of living and at economic and cultural development. It will be our principal obligation and our duty to carry out this program.

It was with great interest and a sense of pride in our glorious working class and kolkhoz peasantry that we listened to the marvelous speeches by A. Yantsyavichene, the stamp operator from the Alitus Refrigerator Plant who fulfilled her own personal

five-year plan ahead of schedule; N. Begerus', senior foreman from the V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas Floating Base of the Lithuanian Production Association of the Fish Industry; and M. Zhembene, milker from the Baysogal' Experimental Farm of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, who achieved an average yield of more than 5,400 kilograms of milk per cow in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The speeches by Comrades R. Tomikhin and G. Zubas, representing the party organizations of our industrial enterprises and construction organizations, were informative. Their analysis of the results of the past 5 years, their discerning and exacting approach to their own work and their sensible suggestions will indisputably help to improve the activities of our industrial and construction collectives.

The speeches by congress delegates E. Blazhevichyute, A. Petkyavichyus and other comrades on problems in the continued development of agriculture were constructive and principled.

Delegates V. Sakalauskas, V. Mikuchyauskas, V. Budrikis and K. Stontselis spoke cogently about the growth of party influence, the creative activity of party organizations, the vanguard role of communists and the improvement of the style and methods of party administrative work. These matters must be given constant attention by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and local party organs.

Comrades K. Subachyus, V. Baltrunas and P. Kuris discussed the increasingly important role played by soviets of people's deputies in the resolution of problems in economic and cultural construction, the thorough augmentation of the activity of trade unions, the Komsomol, all mass organizations and labor collectives, the reinforcement of people's control and the strict observance of state discipline, legality and public order.

The growing communist convictions of the workers constitute a definite prerequisite for our further progress. No communist or leader of a collective can ignore spiritual matters, ideological-political work, moral indoctrination and the need for cultural development. These matters were discussed in detail in the speeches by Comrades A. Laurinchyukas, A. Maldonis, D. Kubitskayte and others.

The main objective is to ensure that all forms and methods of ideological work assist in elevating the communist consciousness of the workers, instilling them with a sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and strengthening the unassailable friendship of the peoples of our nation.

It was with great interest that we heard the speech by First Deputy Commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, Lieutenant-General A. Ivanov. The republic party organization has always paid constant attention to the need for closer contact for party and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives with the fighters of the Soviet Army and Navy. We are grateful to them for their assistance in the resolution of various national economic problems. We wish our valiant servicemen, who are vigilantly guarding the achievements of socialism, continued success in their combat and political training.

Our congress has received and is still receiving progress reports and telegrams from collectives and workers announcing the fulfillment of commitments in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CPLi Congress.

On behalf of our congress, I would like to express sincere gratitude to all of these collectives and workers who have informed us of their labor successes.

Comrades! The tasks now facing the republic party organization are massive and difficult. An extensive program of economic and social development will have to be carried out. This will necessitate the all-round improvement of work in every field. Our congress, the discussion of the accountability report and the dramatic outburst of labor enthusiasm in collectives prove that the communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania are now consumed by the desire to work even more creatively in a fitting tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REPORT OF LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Abridgement of speech delivered by Chairman Kazimer Frantsevich Lyaudis of the CPLi Auditing Commission at 18th CPLi Congress]

[Text] Republic communists came to their party forum united closely around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, enriched by the practical experience of communist construction and filled with a desire to carry out the party's future plans successfully.

The achievements of the Lithuanian people, just as those of our entire vast and multinational homeland, are connected with the purposeful, multifaceted activity of the communist party of the Soviet Union and the wise leadership provided by the Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding politician and statesman of our time and tireless fighter for peace and for communism.

The Auditing Commission is submitting a report on its activity to this congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania for approval and it wishes to add that it has been guided in its practical work by the decisions of the 25th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the 17th CPLi Congress, the CPSU Charter and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of auditing commissions.

In conjunction with the Central Committee Administration of Affairs, the Auditing Commission has annually examined party budget drafts and the reports on the disposition of budget funds. Checks and analyses have testified that the party budget funds of the republic party organization have been spent correctly and wisely, in accordance with the budget instructions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Two-thirds of all the republic party organization's revenues consist of party membership dues. Inspections have shown that members and candidates for membership in the party usually pay their dues on time and in the amounts specified in the party charter and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. There are still some primary party organizations, however, in which some communists do not pay their dues on time, and these violations of discipline are not always judged from the principled party standpoint specified in the party charter.

The CPLi Central Committee is always greatly concerned with party affairs in the republic and the needs of party organs and party institutions. Considerable amounts from the party budget are allocated for the training and advanced training of party personnel. We are happy to announce that the Administration of Affairs of the CPLi Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms are managing their affairs correctly and are adhering strictly to budget discipline.

A second source of party budget revenues is the money deducted from the profits of the publishing house of the CPLi Central Committee. This publishing house unites 15 editorial boards of republic newspapers and magazines and fills the requirements of the State Committee of the Lithuanian SSR for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade as well as the central Pravda, Izvestiya and Trud publishing houses. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the circulation of republic newspapers rose 5.5 percent, the circulation of magazines rose 7.2 percent and publishing profits increased 10.2 percent. The technical base of the publishing house was strengthened. Considerable quantities of the latest domestic and imported equipment were acquired.

In the last 5 years the publishing house annually fulfilled the commercial production and sales plan and attained good results as measured in other indicators, although there are still some shortcomings in its work.

One of the most important areas of party activity is the work with letters from the laboring public. The Auditing Commission has regularly checked the status of this work in sections of the Central Committee and in the editorial offices of party newspapers.

The CPLi Central Committee receives thousands of letters, both of a personal and of a public nature, containing various proposals, suggestions and advice. Many letters express the sincere gratitude of the Soviet people for the constant work performed by the party and its Central Committee to carry out the plans for communist construction and for the practical steps that are taken to elevate the public standard of living, and their hearty approval of the party's Leninist foreign policy and its consistent struggle for lasting peace and friendship between peoples.

A precise and strict procedure has been established in Central Committee sections for the handling of this correspondence. The Bureau and Secretariat of the CPLi Central Committee are always interested in these letters and take the necessary steps to act on them, analyzing the reasons for complaints and other comments and investigating the work with these letters on the local level. Ways of improving the work with the letters and oral statements by citizens are regularly discussed at meetings of the CPLi Central Committee Bureau and by local party committees. The overwhelming majority of workers' requests, letters and complaints are acted on in a competent and timely manner by sections of the CPLi Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms.

The improvement of the activities of party, soviet and economic organs to attain the objectives of economic and sociocultural development, satisfy the requests and needs of the population more fully and improve the handling of requests and complaints has reduced the flow of correspondence somewhat, particularly with regard to follow-up letters.

The work with letters from the working public is an important area of the activity of the mass media. Each year our republic newspapers, magazines and television and radio stations receive tens of thousands of letters. When the Auditing Commission checked this work, it ascertained that editorial boards were performing a great deal of systematic work with citizens' letters. New types of work with this correspondence are also taking shape. For example, the correspondence days organized by the editors of TIYESA in Panevezhis, SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Shaulyay and other newspapers evoked a widespread response. In general, officials have responded quickly to newspaper suggestions regarding this correspondence. There are some administrators, however, who, on various pretexts, do not respond quickly or to the point, and sometimes even take the position of "the offended party." In the opinion of the Auditing Commission, city and rayon party committees should support sound criticism in the press and in radio and television broadcasts more resolutely and efficiently.

In addition to all of the successful work performed in examining the letters and statements of workers, there have been significant shortcomings in the handling of personal matters. The work of some party committees still does not fully meet the requirements of the 25th party congress, the ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and directives of the CPSU Central Committee on these matters. Some of them are still doing little to determine and eliminate the reasons for justifiable complaints and criticism by workers, do not take the necessary steps to satisfy the needs and requests of the population more fully, and reconcile themselves to cases of mismanagement, indifference and the misuse of authority by officials.

In some cities and rural population centers, little is being done to improve housing conditions and the necessary steps have not been taken to keep efficient records of citizens in need of better housing. Complaints have been received about shortcomings in the work of housing and municipal services, trade, consumer service and public catering enterprises and medical establishments. In many letters, workers have criticized signs of the liberal attitude toward hooliganism and traffic violations, the inadequate fight against crime and embezzlement, the red tape involved in criminal and civil trials, and violations of labor discipline.

Serious shortcomings exist in the reception of visitors in several soviet and economic organs, at many enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in organizations and establishments. The days and hours of hearings on personal matters are not always scheduled at times convenient for workers and the schedules are not always observed.

Shortcomings in the examination of letters and the organization of citizen visits exist because some party committees and primary party organizations are still not managing this important part of the work satisfactorily, are not doing enough to train personnel to observe party and state discipline unconditionally and are not giving personnel enough instructions on the sociopolitical significance of quick and efficient responses to public proposals, requests and complaints. At the same time, persons who take a formal approach, display indifference or complicate the settlement of justifiable complaints and the satisfaction of the needs and requests of workers are not subjected to strict party penalties.

The CPLi Central Committee has informed party gorkoms and raykoms many times of the need for constantly increasing vigilance in the care of party documents. The

storage of party papers should be a matter of special concern to party committees and primary party organizations.

Comrade delegates! Allow me to express my firm belief that the 18th CPLi Congress will demonstrate the resolute determination of communists and all workers of Soviet Lithuania to continue working selflessly toward the further growth of our socialist homeland, and that they are fully prepared to complete the assignments of the new, 11th Five-Year Plan conscientiously and to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' grand plans for communist construction.

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CSO: 1800

ASTRAUSKAS REPORTS ON WORK OF LITHUANIAN CP CREDENTIALS COMMISSION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Abridgement of speech delivered by Chairman Vitautas Stasevich Astrauskas of the CPLi Credentials Commission at the 18th CPLi Congress]

[Text] The Communist Party of Lithuania, as one of the militant detachments of the CPSU, approached its congress with even more organizational strength and ideological maturity, with its members closely united by their common views and actions and solidly rallied round the Central Committee of the CPSU. As it implemented the decisions of the 25th party congress under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization gained new experience, heightened its leading role, strengthened its influence in all spheres of public life and consolidated its ties with the broad working masses.

Since the time of the 17th congress, the Lithuanian party organization has gained more than 25,000 new members and its ranks now number 170,935 communists.

The growth of party membership during this period was accompanied by the further reinforcement of primary party organizations and the improvement of their structure. The CPLi now has 5,326 primary party organizations, 3,321 shop party organizations and 4,439 party groups. The number of primary organizations was augmented by 223, while the number of shop party organizations and party groups increased almost 1.5-fold. In the two largest party organizations, party committees with the rights of raykoms have been created and the Alitus, Kapsukas and Druskininkay city committees of the CPLi have been established.

Our congress was preceded by reports and elections in all party links. Report and election meetings and city and rayon party conferences proceeded in an orderly manner and on a high political level. The highly enthusiastic and businesslike atmosphere of the meetings is attested to by the fact that around two-fifths of all communists in attendance spoke at these meetings and made more than 3,000 proposals and remarks in regard to the improvement of party political and economic work. Action has already been taken on many of them.

The reports and elections quite clearly demonstrated unanimous support and approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their tireless productive activity aimed at the all-round reinforcement of the

economic and defensive capabilities of our socialist homeland, the enhancement of well-being and the establishment of peaceful conditions for the constructive labor of the Soviet people.

After reviewing the proceedings of city and rayon party conferences, the Credentials Commission would like to announce that elections for delegates to the 18th CPLi Congress were conducted in strict accordance with the CPSU Charter by means of a closed (secret) ballot, as specified in the representation standards and procedures established by the CPLi Central Committee--1 delegate for each 185 party members.

I am happy to add that 933 delegates to the 18th CPLi Congress were elected in all party organizations in an atmosphere of total unanimity; 596 of them, or almost 64 percent, will be serving as delegates for the first time.

An inspection showed that all delegates received the required number of votes in the elections. The Credentials Commission recognizes the validity of the authority of all delegates.

The largest delegations at the congress will be the groups representing the city party organizations of Vilnius --199 members, Kaunas--109, Klaypeda--64, and Alitus and Kapsukas--20 each, and the rayon party organizations of Kedaynskiy Rayon with 18 members, Ionavskiy Rayon--17, and Trakayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Rokishkskiy and Kaunasskiy rayons with 16 delegates each.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the party of the working class and the entire Soviet people and their experienced fighting vanguard. This is reflected in the composition of our congress delegations, the members of which represent all branches of the national economy and social groups in the population.

Many delegates--278 of them--are workers in industry, construction, transportation and communications, and 81 percent of them are members of the glorious working class. The congress delegates include people who manufacture electronic computers, metal-cutting tools and consumer goods, who work in the building slips of shipyards, who operate looms, and who are building the Ignalinskaya Atomic Power Station, the second section of the Mazheykyay Oil Refinery and other important national economic facilities. All of them are outstanding production workers who set examples of a truly communist attitude toward labor and have made outstanding contributions to the nationwide socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan and personal commitments.

The congress delegates include 175 agricultural workers; 112 are kolkhoz members and 63 work on sovkhozes and other state farms. They include outstanding milkers and pigtenders, combine and tractor operators, brigade leaders and the directors of animal husbandry farms.

Congress delegations include 239 workers and kolkhoz members who completed their five-year-plan assignments ahead of schedule, and 107 of them fulfilled the five-year plan within 3 or 4 years. Some 353 delegates are sponsoring young workers.

Our intelligentsia is making an increasingly valuable contribution to the development of physical production, the resolution of the problems of scientific and technical progress and the elevation of public cultural standards. It will be

represented at the congress by 99 spokesmen for literature, culture, art, scientific institutions, the press, education and public health care.

The congress will be attended by 114 party workers, including 70 secretaries of city and rayon party committees; 95 delegates are secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and party groups. As a result of the report and election campaign, the elected party aktiv has expanded even more and has been supplemented by new forces. Party administrative organs now number more than 43,000 individuals, and almost half of them are workers and kolkhoz members. It is significant that virtually all delegates are members of the bureaus and party committees of primary party organizations and committees and auditing commissions of city and rayon party organizations. This attests to the active participation of congress delegates in the daily life and activities of party committees.

Since the time of the last congress, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and the Komsomol have played an increasingly important role in carrying out the tasks of communist construction. The congress delegates include 170 employees of soviet institutions and 12 trade-union and Komsomol workers.

Many of the delegates are working actively in elected offices of the Soviet Government--14 are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 185 are deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and 352 are deputies of local soviets in the republic.

The difficult and important tasks of enhancing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the quality of work in all links of the national economy are being carried out by our administrative personnel. They are represented at the congress by 96 delegates, including 44 managers of production associations, enterprises and construction sites and 52 kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. Most of them head collectives that have been successful in fulfilling five-year plans and socialist commitments.

Soviet women are working energetically in all areas of political, economic and cultural life. Women make up one-third of the republic party organization. They are suitably represented at this congress as well. Women delegates number 265, or almost 29 percent of the total number. Many of them are renowned leaders in industrial and agricultural production, teachers, physicians and party and soviet workers.

The Communist Party is taking consistent steps to raise the cultural level of the workers. Conclusive evidence of this can be found in data on the educational background of the delegates. More than 93 percent of the delegates have a higher, partial higher or secondary education. The congress delegates include 11 academicians and corresponding members of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences and branch academies, 15 doctors of sciences and 38 candidates of sciences.

The composition of the group of delegates reflects the international nature of the republic party organization, which is living proof of the great and unassailable friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational homeland. Communists of 11 nationalities are represented at the congress by 673 Lithuanians, 158 Russians, 39 Poles, 27 Belorussians, 23 Ukrainians and 13 delegates of other nationalities.

This composition also graphically illustrates the continuity and unity of the generations within the party: 34 percent of the delegates are under 30, almost 40 percent are from 41 to 50 years of age, 22 percent are from 51 to 60, and 3.4 percent are over 60.

In terms of years of membership in the party, the distribution of delegates is the following: 3 delegates joined the party between October 1917 and 1930--these are Comrades Ionas Matsiyauskas, Kazimieras Lyaudis and Romas Sharmaytis-Romaytis, 4 delegates joined in 1931-1940, 33 joined in 1941-1945, 48 joined in 1946-1950, 587 joined in 1951-1970, and 258 delegates joined in 1971 or later.

The congress delegates include 67 people who served in the Great Patriotic War and the partisan movement.

The labor feats and combat bravery of the delegates were rewarded suitably by the party and state. Almost 83 percent of them have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR, 22 delegates hold the distinguished title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and 38 delegates are holders of the Lenin, State and Republic prizes.

There is no question that the republic party organization will unite its ranks even more closely around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU as it approaches the 26th party congress, will make every effort to attain new and grand objectives in communist construction, and will make a suitable contribution to the further development of our socialist homeland, which is confidently progressing toward communism!

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CSO: 1800

LITHUANIAN CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Feb 81 pp 2-3

[Abridgement of selected speeches by delegates to the 18th CPLi Congress, delivered during the discussion of reports by the CPLi Central Committee and Auditing Commission]

[Excerpts] Congress delegates discussed in detail the work performed by the republic party organization during the report period, spoke of the successes in the economic, cultural, scientific and educational spheres, analyzed shortcomings and discussed the means and methods of eliminating them. They expressed unanimous approval of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the party's grand plans and voiced their firm desire to continue working wholeheartedly toward the further development of their socialist homeland.

Speech by Delegate V. Sakalauskas

The workers of the capital of Soviet Lithuania have saluted the 26th CPSU Congress with excellent results, in an atmosphere of impressive political enthusiasm and increasing creative and labor activity by the masses.

We received a new burst of energy from the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990," drafted by the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress. The entire course of the discussion of this exceedingly important party document--more than 4,500 measures have already been taken--testifies that the workers of Vilnius heartily and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are prepared to give their all to put the party's new plans in action.

As a result of the selfless labor of workers, specialists and scientists and widespread socialist competition, five-year-plan assignments regarding production growth and the augmentation of labor productivity were completed ahead of schedule. Higher labor productivity in the 5 years accounted for 87 percent of production growth. Many more products are now being marked with the State Emblem of Quality, and the figure now constitutes 32 percent of the total production output.

When we take a discerning look at past achievements and compare them to the demands of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the draft guidelines for the 26th congress, we can see quite clearly that we still have many underutilized reserves. Three machine tool plants were unable to meet sales plans. The party has already passed judgment on the managers of these plants, but we also feel justified in issuing a complaint against the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry for its failure to pay the necessary attention to these collectives at the proper time.

In the city's production collectives, much remains to be done to reduce the material and energy requirements of production and ensure the more economical, careful and intelligent use of material resources.

In the last 5 years, the city's party and soviet organs concentrated on heightening the impact of capital construction. The assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan will require that these matters be given constant attention in the future as well.

It is no secret that success in construction depends largely on the initial stage of this process--the planning stage. However, municipal administrative personnel do not participate enough in the compilation of the operational programs of contracting organizations and the coordination of available capital investments with existing construction capacities. This is why the interests of inhabitants are not always taken fully into account when decisions are made on these matters and why the construction of facilities of vital importance to the city is postponed, including trade and consumer service facilities and establishments for the management of ideological, cultural and educational affairs.

Inspired by these grand plans, the Vil'nyus party organization with its 36,000 members will mobilize all workers to implement party decisions for the strength of our homeland and its continued development.

Speech by Delegate M. Grigalyunas

Consistently implementing the party agrarian policy line set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress, the republic was quite successful in the development of agriculture in the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The report of the Central Committee, however, expresses justifiable worries about the deterioration of indicators of production intensity and economic indicators in recent years. If we are to attain the goals set for the 11th Five-Year Plan successfully, we must revive intensive farming and animal husbandry in coming years and consistently strive for the growth of these production branches in the future.

Agriculture in our republic clearly centers around intensive animal husbandry. Around 40 percent of all agricultural workers are employed in this branch. The scales of comprehensive mechanization have been planned with a view to the establishment of better working conditions in this field. If this work is completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan, it will be possible to keep 67 percent of our cattle and 88 percent of our hogs in adequately mechanized facilities. This will necessitate the establishment of the required reserves of supplies and equipment for contracting organizations.

It is extremely important to continue raising the standards of farming. This is one of the chief objectives of republic soil scientists. This work will require consistency and close attention on the part of all agricultural administrators and farm managers. In addition, we must continue to strive for a broader and stronger system of agrochemical services for farms. In the next 5 years, the mechanized detachments of agrochemical centers will have to convey more than one-third of the organic fertilizer accumulated on farms to the fields, as well as more than half of all mineral fertilizer. All agrochemical services must be of the highest quality and must not be too expensive for the farms. In the near future, the agrochemical centers should serve as the farmers' reliable assistants in increasing the yield of fields.

The further development of agricultural production and the industrialization of its technological processes will require a large number of skilled administrators and workers in the mass professions. This is why we must find temporary facilities for agricultural vocational institutes in those regions where these institutes do not exist, and we must lay a foundation for the training of skilled personnel until such time as these institutes are built in accordance with plans. In addition, we must consistently improve the working and living conditions of young skilled workers.

Much has been done in the area of capital construction and the improvement of rural settlements. Not all of the capital investments allocated to farms for this purpose have been utilized as yet, however. Farmers are worried about the reluctance of contracting organizations to take on the construction of cafes, pre-school establishments, water mains, sewers and other cultural and consumer facilities that are needed in rural areas, and about the constant disruption of plans for their construction. It would be better if production centers and settlements were modernized much more quickly. This will necessitate the allocation of the required material resources and the direction of contracting organizations to fulfill assignments regarding the construction of such facilities.

There are considerable reserves for the augmentation of agricultural production on the economically weaker farms. If the milk yield, daily weight gain of cattle and grain yield on just the farms of this category in our republic were brought up to the average, these farms could account for around half of the gross product increment called for in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Party, soviet and agricultural organs in these regions, contracting organizations and the organizations serving agriculture must concentrate on heightening production intensity on these farms.

Speech by Delegate V. Nikuchyauskas

The party organization and all of the workers of Kaunas saluted the 18th CPLi Congress with great political enthusiasm and new labor achievements and are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress in a close union with all communists and the entire multinational population of the Soviet Nation.

In the last 5 years the Kaunas party organization has grown in terms of numbers and in terms of organizational and political strength. Almost three-fourths of the communists work in physical production. In order to increase party influence on the work of collectives, the party gorkom has done much to improve the structure of primary party organizations and to heighten their militance.

The city party organization is constantly concerned with heightening the political and production activity of workers, developing socialist competition and disseminating and utilizing valuable experience. This made it possible for city industry to fulfill the five-year plan for product sales and the production of major items ahead of schedule--by 15 December. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, production volume has grown 30.5 percent, and the proportion accounted for by items with the State Emblem of Quality has more than tripled. Much has been done to raise the standard of living of city inhabitants.

Although these achievements are indisputably positive, we must admit that the party gorkom and raykoms have not done their best to attain all economic and social objectives according to plan. Plan discipline has not been ensured properly everywhere, and problems in the development of technical progress, the efficient use of production capacities and the constant augmentation of labor productivity have not been solved comprehensively in all cases. We are concerned about the lack of coordination between plan assignments and material and technical resources, which has resulted in the underutilization of the actual capabilities of industrial and construction collectives to increase production output and the volume of construction work.

Steps are being taken now in the city to disseminate and utilize the progressive work experience of collectives in Yaroslavskaya Oblast for an increase in industrial production in the 11th Five-Year Plan without an increase in the number of workers. Some ministries, however, always plan on more manpower without considering the interests and actual capabilities of the city. This year the plan calls for 900 more workers, although the city is now short almost 5,000 workers.

Around 30 percent of all the equipment at industrial enterprises is either out of order or out of date. The number of workers engaged in manual labor has remained virtually the same. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, ministries and departments must find more concrete ways of heightening the effectiveness of production with the aid of technical progress.

The successful work of collectives depends largely on the skillful hiring, placement and training of personnel. The gorkom has always instilled people with a good sense of order and responsibility for their assigned duties and, in the future, it will do more to improve the system for the supervision and inspection of work, and ensure that each decision is followed by action to attain the best possible results in economic and political activity.

Speech by Delegate A. Ivanov

On behalf of the Communists and all personnel of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, I would like to greet all congress delegates with a hearty combat salute and wish them success in completing the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Soviet Lithuania's past successes in economic development are impressive and its prospects for future development are inspiring. Great steps have been taken to enhance public well-being and develop science, culture, education and public health care. All of this is the result of the organizing and mobilizing activity of the Communist Party of Lithuania--a combat unit of the CPSU.

Faithfully following the great Lenin's instructions, the Communist Party is ensuring that its consistent peaceful policy always be combined with the growth of the defensive might of the Nation of Soviets. The servicemen of our district successfully completed the assignments set for the Armed Forces by the 25th party congress. In recent years, the fire power of troops and aviation has been augmented, and their maneuverability and mobility have been heightened. The party's influence on the entire system of personnel training has acquired deeper and more concrete forms.

The greatest service performed by the wise foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet Government is the fact that Europe has been living under peaceful skies for 35 years now. This obviously does not please the imperialists and their Chinese stooges, however. The Carter Administration, which has now left the political arena, did everything within its power to undermine detente, justify the frenzied activity of imperialists in the arms race, and unite all of the evil forces of reaction under the single banner of anti-Sovietism. We would be wrong to underestimate the adventurism of U.S. ruling circles and the NATO bloc.

The successes of our district troops in combat and political training are indissolubly connected with the assistance given to these troops by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the republic government, party gorkoms and raykoms and local soviets of people's deputies. We always sense their support in the training of personnel and in the resolution of many supply and equipment problems. The press, radio and television have played an important part in strengthening the friendship between the troops and the population.

The considerable amount of productive work performed by military commissariats, party and Komsomol organizations and DOSAAF to prepare pre-conscription youth for service in the Armed Forces also deserves mention. The republic provides us with excellent replacement troops. With people like this, we can attain any objective.

On behalf of the military council, the district political administration and all district personnel, allow me to express our sincere gratitude to republic administrators, all city and rayon party and soviet organs, and workers in science, culture and art for their massive and noble work. We feel that it is our duty to continue working together in the future to strengthen the indissoluble unity of the army and people, improve the military-patriotic education of the public and perfect mass-defense work. The communists and personnel of the Red Banner Baltic Military District will continue to reliably protect the conquests of socialism and vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

Speech by Delegate N. Begerus'

The collective at the Klaypeda Refrigerator Fleet Base, where I am a foreman in the fish processing division, had already begun working on the 11th Five-Year Plan by August 1980. We fulfilled the 1980 plan for fish and marine products in October and brought up tens of thousands of additional tons of fish from the ocean depths and put out large quantities of food products over and above the plan. This was promoted by the widespread socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CPLi Congress.

All of the fishing boat crews of the association deserve the credit for this. The crew of the medium fishing trawler, headed by M. Malin, holder of the Lenin Komsomol Prize, completed the five-year-plan fishing assignment in two and a half years. The crew of the "Antanas Snechkus" refrigerator transport vessel, headed by A. Vaytskus, worked successfully.

Communists of the maritime party organization of the Rybatskaya Slava Floating Base and other vessels are working on problems in political indoctrination--the basis of the labor successes discussed in the accountability report by First Secretary P. Grishkyavichus of the CPLi Central Committee. Ship party organizations are working under difficult conditions. The intensive labor, the limited opportunities to acquire information and the long separations from relatives and friends require correctly organized cultural leisure activities for the sailors. Our party organization's experience in taking a comprehensive approach to ideological indoctrination was summarized by the base party committee and spread to all vessels.

At the recent report and election party meetings, communists disclosed shortcomings and omissions in a principled and businesslike manner and noted that internal reserves were not being used in their entirety as yet. Party organizations do not always adhere strictly to principle in their assessment of the work of command personnel and they do not always analyze the work of fishing crews objectively.

The problems we encounter, however, are ones that we are fully capable of solving on our own. One of these is the problem of repairs. The association is suffering from inadequate maximum spare part allocations, particularly for the repair of large vessels. Some of these vessels are not equipped with spare parts for the repair of main engines, refrigeration compressors and electrical equipment. We are also suffering from personnel turnover. The main reason is the unsatisfactory provision of fish industry workers with housing. We are requesting republic administrative organs to assist us in solving these problems through the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry.

Speech by Delegate P. Kuris

The need to strengthen socialist law and order and state and labor discipline has been a great deal of attention at the 18th CPLi Congress. This attention is absolutely justified because our successful economic, sociopolitical and cultural development will depend largely on the effective resolution of problems in this area. In the last 5 years, much has been done to draft new laws, improve existing legislation and strengthen the legal basis of public and private life. There is no question that the adoption of the new Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR was a major event in the life of the republic. A great deal of work has been completed in the classification of laws, and work has begun on a Lithuanian SSR Law Code. Questions connected with the reinforcement of socialist legality are being coordinated more closely with plans for the economic and social development of the republic and the communist indoctrination of workers. The struggle against various types of negative behavior has become an integral part of the ideological, organizational and indoctrinational activity of the republic party organization.

In recent years, law enforcement agencies in the republic have been more active and the coordination of their activities has been improved. They are playing an increasingly important part in ensuring that the performance of constitutional

duties and respect for the law becomes an internal need and a standard of behavior for the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Soviet Lithuania. We must admit, however, that problems in the reinforcement of legality have not been solved effectively in all cases. Signs of mismanagement and a lack of discipline are still found in collectives, the protection of state and public property is not always adequate, and an atmosphere of intolerance for antisocial behavior is sometimes lacking. Law enforcement agencies often inform enterprise and organization administrators of such negative phenomena, but these warnings frequently evoke only a formal response. The militia, public prosecutor and courts have not taken all the necessary steps in this area either.

The Communist Party has set forth a precise strategy for combating crime. It is based on crime prevention and the development of the public's sense of justice and knowledge of the law.

Law enforcement agencies in the republic are taking measures to ensure the rapid discovery of crimes and apprehension of criminals, and they are enlisting the aid of the public in this work. They have received considerable assistance from voluntary people's patrols and law enforcement groups. We must admit, however, that people who are given a suspended sentence are not expected to undergo vocational rehabilitation in all cases.

On the whole, our republic courts give people quick and fair trials. Further improvement in this work is possible, however. There are problems in selecting and indoctrinating the personnel of people's courts and in improving their qualifications. The preventive role of the courts in the battle against crime must be augmented even more and the educative value of trials must be increased.

Soviet Lithuania has an efficiently operating system of legal propaganda and legal indoctrination for citizens. The further improvement and expansion of this work and the enhancement of its impact, particularly on youth, are being impeded considerably by the shortage of legal literature. An editorial office in charge of legal literature has been set up within the Mintis Publishing House and this should increase the output of such literature considerably. In our opinion, SOTSIALISTINI TEYSE, the bulletin of the Ministry of Justice, should be issued more frequently.

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LITHUANIAN CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS BASIC GUIDELINES FOR 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 2

[Abridgement of selected speeches delivered by delegates to the 18th CPLi Congress in a discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990"]

[Excerpts] At the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the report of the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers on the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990," submitted to the 26th party congress, was debated. Congress delegates, who unanimously and completely approve of the party's plans, analyzed questions connected with the development of the republic economy in depth and discussed future objectives.

Speech by Delegate V. Sneshka

Communists and all workers of Kaunasskiy Rayon are carefully studying, and unanimously support, the draft plan presented by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress. As a result of the discussion of this historic document, many production collectives, subdivisions and individual production workers took on additional socialist commitments to complete the production assignments for the first quarter of this year by the beginning of the 26th party congress.

In the last 5 years, grain growers in Kaunasskiy Rayon have increased their grain output by an average of 26 percent, the meat output by 20 percent and the milk output by 16 percent. The plans for sales of major agricultural products to the state have been fulfilled. Construction workers have completed 2,135 detached residential buildings and 7 pre-school facilities. In rural settlements, 30 kilometers of water pipes have been laid and more than 1,000 kilometers of side roads have been laid and repaired. One out of every four families living in the rayon has its own passenger car.

When we discuss the prospects for rural development, we must not forget the problems that must be solved more quickly. We must be quicker in the mechanization of agricultural production processes and the provision of agriculture with more powerful equipment. It is significant that 38 powerful tractors of the K-700 model are

already operating on farms in Kaunasskiy Rayon. This means that much more work can be completed by fewer machine operators. However, we do not have all of the attachments for these tractors. This means that farms lacking funds for metal must manufacture their own attachments. The problem of repairing this tractor model in the republic has not been solved as yet. At present, this equipment is not repaired at enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and each farm must find its own way of dealing with this problem.

The rayon supplies the urban population with vegetables. With each year, however, the cultivation of vegetables becomes more difficult. Large farms specializing in vegetable cultivation have been established, but they do not have the proper harvesting equipment.

More than 30 percent of the state farms in our rayon are under the jurisdiction of union ministries and departments. The economic and social status of these farms is much higher and their supply of fixed productive capital and manpower is much greater. We realize that they must set an example for other farms. More attention should be given to sovkhozes of republic jurisdiction, however, when capital investments are distributed and, in particular, when maximum construction quotas are set. The republic Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan do not always take the suggestions of rayon organizations into account when they plan construction volumes.

For these and many other reasons, rayon organizations are experiencing great difficulty in hiring personnel for sovkhozes for the quickest possible economic development of these farms.

Speech by Delegate Yu. Antanaytis

Soviet Lithuania now has 9,000 primary trade-union organizations with over 1.76 million members. In our work today to carry out V. I. Lenin's order that trade unions should be a school of economic management, we are striving to involve as many workers as possible in the resolution of economic and social problems. Recently we have been particularly concerned with the activities of permanent production conferences. In the last 5 years, they made more than 100,000 valuable suggestions, most of which have been implemented. But the efforts of trade unions in this area are still inadequate.

Well-organized socialist competition is the best help in the development of active participation in labor and production management. The most important objective now is to heighten the impact of socialist competition. For this purpose, new methods are being sought and the help of scientists has been enlisted. We have established the scientific council of the Academy of Sciences and the Republic Trade-Union Council on socialist competition. A group of scientific workers has been set up as part of the trade-union council to analyze problems in socialist competition, and the conclusion of accountability agreements with scientific establishments is being encouraged for this purpose at enterprises. The further improvement of competition will be possible only if these matters are settled comprehensively, with the more effective use of all means of moral and financial encouragement. Unfortunately, some enterprise and organization administrators in the republic are still extremely stingy with allocations to heighten the impact of socialist competition.

Trade unions and scientific and technical societies in the republic have done much to mechanize manual labor.

The Republic Trade-Union Council has recently taken steps to unite the efforts of the related ministries and departments for the better supply of farmers with special work clothing and footwear.

Although positive advances have been made in many social spheres, extremely urgent problems still exist. For example, temporary disability keeps almost 55,000 people in the republic from going to work each day. In one-fourth of all cases, adults stay home from work to care for sick children or to recuperate from accidents. The rate of illness could be reduced by the better use of preventive medicine and improvements in the procedure for the issuance of disability slips.

Republic trade unions are working with economic organizations to expand the construction of sanatoriums and clinics. In the last 5 years, the number of these establishments doubled. Unfortunately, this increase has not been uniform in all branches of the economy or in all regions.

The trade-union budget allows for the construction of many sanatoriums, rest homes and sports facilities. The funds spent for this purpose in the last 5 years exceeded 20 million rubles. The construction of the nation's largest clinics has been completed in Druskininkay and they will soon be ready for their first patients. The construction of pioneer camps is not going as well or as quickly. We hope that the proper organizations will display more concern with regard to their construction in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Feb 81 pp 2-3

[Apparent text of speech delivered by Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 30 January session of Lithuanian CP Congress]

[Text] Our country, the CPSU and the communists and all working people of Soviet Lithuania are preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th congress, which will determine the strategy and tactics for future communist construction in the Soviet Union. The preparations for the forthcoming congress are marked by a high degree of political and labor activity among communists and all Soviet people. The businesslike discussion of past results and future tasks in party organizations and the scope of the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress are a shining manifestation of the unity of party and people.

Our country's communists and working people express unanimous approval and support for the Communist Party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and for the intensive, creative activity carried out by our party's staff--its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by that loyal supporter of the great Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The guarantee of our success lies in this unity of will and aspirations among Soviet people!

The party is approaching the congress with a clear program of action, embodied in the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990." This is a document of tremendous significance.

The 10th Five-Year Plan confirmed the accuracy of the economic strategy adopted by the party at the 24th and 25th congresses and constituted a major step in the development of the national economy and the resolution of social tasks. Fixed capital in the national economy increased by more than one-third in the last 5 years and is now valued at 1.7 trillion rubles. National income increased by 400 billion rubles. These successes were made possible by the selfless labor of all our country's peoples and the efforts of each union republic. Lithuania's communists and working people can be proud of their worthy contribution to our country's general success.

In the new decade the party will consistently continue to implement its economic strategy, whose aim is a steady rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "It is the most party-minded approach when paramount significance is attached to concern for the people's well-being." The strengthening of our economy's social orientation is indicated by the fact that, in the 11th Five-Year Plan, 90 percent of the increase in national income is to be channeled into the improvement of the Soviet people's standard of living. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a food program is being elaborated. It will form an integral part of the new five-year plan. The increase in agricultural output in 1981-1985 is to be approximately 1.7 times as great as in the five-year plan that has just ended. In addition to increasing production in the public sector, it will also be important to develop the subsidiary plots of enterprises and the personal plots of the population. The expanded production of industrial consumer goods will also be a matter of great concern.

The basis for implementing the projected social program will consist of the further growth and qualitative transformation of physical production and the transfer of the national economy onto the path of intensive development. The need for a sharp increase in the efficiency of economic activity and for the greatest possible final results with the lowest possible expenditures in terms of labor and material resources will be even more acute in the new five-year plan.

This is due to objective factors: the reduction in the growth of manpower resources, the relocation of the fuel and raw material base in northern and eastern regions, and the growing expenditures on environmental protection and the development of transportation, public health care and education.

Special significance will be attached to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of its results into production and the mechanization and automation of production processes. To ensure economic growth, we must continue to develop the production of fuel, energy, metal and other raw materials. But however great the increase here may be, we must focus our attention of the need for the efficient utilization of material resources and a policy of the strictest conservation.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government regard substantial improvement in economic management as a necessary condition of our progress. "We must frankly admit," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "that the administrative and planning machinery, economic management methods and executive discipline do not meet today's requirements as yet. This has made it more difficult to turn toward efficiency and transfer the national economy onto the path of intensive development. This is one important reason for the underfulfillment of plans in a number of particulars and for shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy."

A high level of organization and discipline, a creative attitude toward work, a search for reserves, implacability toward shortcomings and thriftlessness, and the ability to mobilize people's efforts, support frontrunners' initiative in good time and make their experience the property of others--all this is of particular value today. These questions--as is clear from the report to the congress--are a matter of constant concern for Lithuania's communists too.

The program with which our party is approaching the congress is a program of peace and peaceful, creative labor. In a complex international situation, our country, true to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, is waging an active, consistent struggle for peace and public security. The Soviet Union has put forward a series of concrete proposals on ways of improving the international situation. The progressive world public commended the proposals put forward by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in New Delhi, during his recent visit to India. Our country has also submitted important proposals to the UN General Assembly on ways to diminish the threat of war.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the struggle for peace and progress. It enjoys the support of many countries, above all the countries of the socialist community. The course of the all-round development of cooperation and socialist economic integration by socialist countries will continue to be implemented steadily. An important role in the development of mult'lateral cooperation and socialist integration has been assigned to CEMA--the first international economic organization of socialist states, which has already traveled a path of more than 30 years' development.

A number of major projects of extremely great importance to CEMA countries have been implemented by means of cooperation within the CEMA framework. The experience of the construction of the "Soyuz" main gas pipeline could be cited as an example. This is a complex of projects which includes a pipeline system 2,677 kilometers long--a complex which is one of the world's largest and which is unique in terms of engineering parameters and technical design. The capacity of this pipeline is 28 billion cubic meters a year.

Here is another example. Through the combined efforts of CEMA countries, a huge program is being implemented for the construction of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts. Not only are the nuclear power stations being constructed jointly, but the specialized production of equipment for them is being organized jointly on a large scale.

Without a doubt, the new five-year plan will ensure our motherland's continued prosperity and the reinforcement of its defense might, will increase its international prestige and will promote the consolidation of the world socialist system and the rallying of all forces fighting for peace and social progress.

Permit me to express my certainty that the Communist Party and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR will greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner and will make a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of its decisions.

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SONGAYLA SUMS UP RESULTS OF LITHUANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Closing speech of Kimgaudas-Bronislovas Igno Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, at 30 January session of 18th CPLi Congress]

[Text] My dear comrades! The discussion at this congress of the draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990," submitted by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress, once again clearly proves that the communists and working people of Soviet Lithuania heartily approve and unanimously support this tremendously important partywide and statewide document.

In businesslike and competent statements, congress delegates made several valuable and sound proposals, suggesting ways of overcoming new difficulties and eliminating shortcomings in the national economy as quickly as possible, making fuller use of opportunities for the continued economic and social development of the republic and attaining the chief objectives of the 11th Five-Year Plan successfully.

Congress delegates I. Guretskas, Yu. Matulis, Yu. Antanaytis, V. Anachev, V. Sneshka and A. Simonavichyus proposed several ways of improving and perfecting administration, planning and material and technical supply operations. Indeed, the 11th Five-Year Plan has a special part to play in the resolution of these exceptionally urgent problems. Gosplan and all ministries and departments have an important role to play in this matter.

The system for satisfying the national economy's need for material and technical resources must be radically improved in the next 5 years because new difficulties in this sphere will have a negative effect on the fulfillment of plan assignments and on production efficiency. Without making light of the shortcomings and omissions that exist in the work of our republic's supply organizations, we must say that some of these problems could be solved much more easily on the unionwide scale, particularly the coordination of plans for the production and shipment of goods, the reinforcement of contractual discipline and the assignment of greater responsibility to suppliers.

Congress delegates P. Mitskunas, I. Guretskas and P. Morkunas made sensible suggestions regarding a further increase in the output of consumer goods, as the supply of these goods is still not keeping up with public demand. As I have already reported, these matters will be given constant attention in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The production structure in light industry and the food industry must be improved, consumers must be offered more goods in packaged form, and we must make fuller use of all opportunities for the production of consumer goods at non-specialized machine-building enterprises of union jurisdiction and enterprises of other branches of industry.

The Zapremrybflot Production Association, the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant, the Vilnius Radio Measurement Instrument Plant imeni 60-Letiya Oktyabrya, the Alitus Machine-Building Plant and several other enterprises need considerable improvement in their work in this sphere.

In addition to this, the search for ways of increasing the output of goods over and above annual plan indicators must be continued throughout the 5 years ahead. Trade organizations must improve the system for the study of public demand and the compilation of long-range forecasts and proposals covering a longer period of time.

The work conducted by ministries, departments, associations and enterprises in this area will require better coordination and stricter control.

Congress delegates Z. Belitskene, V. Anachev and V. Sneshka concentrated on problems whose resolution will largely determine the success with which we overcome existing difficulties in agricultural development and carry out the tasks set for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and local agricultural agencies must take these proposals into account when they draw up their plans for the next 5 years and during the process of their execution. They should pay special attention to the resolution of all social problems in rural areas, as the principal way of attaining good final results in agricultural development and of encouraging personnel to remain in rural areas.

It must be said that the CPLi Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have made a great effort to solve these problems and have planned and taken several important measures to accelerate the construction and modernization of rural settlements, particularly with regard to housing and cultural and consumer facilities. For this, however, we will need higher allocation quotas and larger quantities of material and financial resources.

The speakers who mentioned the exceptional importance of strengthening the material and technical base of farms that are lagging behind, particularly sovkhozes, were correct. The construction and remodeling of animal husbandry facilities must be accelerated on these and other farms, and the necessary equipment and materials for this must be allocated according to plan. More attention must be given to the development of hog breeding on all farms.

Facilities for the repair of agricultural equipment must continue to be enlarged at enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the quality of this repair work must be improved considerably.

After all, there are still cases in which farms must concern themselves with repairing agricultural equipment again after it has already been repaired at these enterprises.

The administration and local organizations of this state committee must make a greater effort to solve these problems.

Congress delegates made several other important suggestions. They will be carefully considered by the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments, concrete action will be taken for the fullest possible implementation of these suggestions, and reports will be made on the progress of this work.

Comrades! The intensive political and labor activity of workers, kolkhoz members, employees and the intelligentsia and the reports addressed by labor collectives to the 18th CPSU Congress have proved to us that communists and all workers in the republic are rallied even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and will continue their constant struggle for the cause of our party and for the further development of our great socialist homeland.

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REPORT FOCUSES ON PARTY DUES, BUDGET, PUBLIC RELATIONS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 6

[Report by Auditing Commission Chairman Comrade I. Ye. Iordanov]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The Moldavian Communist Party is holding its congress in an important period of time. Communists and all Soviet people have received the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990" with great enthusiasm. The patriotic feelings of the republic's labor collectives manifested themselves with new force in the far-reaching competition for an honorable welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress. This competition played an important role in the final period of the last five-year plan, and it will doubtlessly promote our common cause just as well at the threshold of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Under the guidance of their vanguard--the Moldavian Communist Party--during the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic's laborers made an honorable contribution to development of the material-technical base of communism in our country. Comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, had brilliant and persuasive things to say about all of this in the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. He deeply and thoroughly described the activities of the republic party organization in the period of accountability; this work was permeated by a creative, scientific approach to completing the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The work style of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in the period between the congresses was typified by unwavering compliance with Lenin's principles of leadership and with the norms of party and state life. This played an important role in the tremendous achievements by which the period following the 14th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party was marked.

Complying with the CPSU Charter and guiding itself by decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, and by statutes and directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moldavian Communist Party Auditing Commission monitored compliance with the party budget, checked the correctness of the expenditures made by party organs and party institutions in the republic, observed their compliance with budget and financial discipline, determined the status

of communist membership dues payments, and inspected the way financial and material valuable accounting and accountability, examination of the letters, complaints, and claims of laborers, and reception of citizens by party, soviet, and other institutions were organized. These issues were examined many times by the Bureau and Secretariat of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at seminars attended by chairmen of city and rayon party organization auditing commissions, meetings held in the Central Committee system, and seminars attended by city and rayon party executive secretaries.

During the accounting period, each year the income of the party budget was greater than the expenses. This became possible owing to further growth of the financial assets of the party which, as we know, represent party membership dues and deductions from the profits of the party publishing house, and the result of competent management of party affairs by the business administration of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and its constant surveillance over the party budget.

In the accounting period, the income of the party budget increased by 38 percent in comparison with 1975, while revenues represented by party membership dues climbed by 50.5 percent. These indicators reflect not only the status of the main part of the party budget, but also the level of party discipline and the consciousness of the communists; they attest to growth in the membership of the republic's party organization.

V. I. Lenin always emphasized the need for the unity of the spiritual and material membership of a communist to his party. Guiding themselves by Lenin's requirements, the Auditing Commission of the Moldavian Communist Party, the party organizational division, and the business administration of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee systematically inspected the correctness and promptness of party membership dues payments jointly with the auditing commissions of the city and rayon party organizations.

The auditing commission audited the documents of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee regularly, twice a year, and decisions associated with the budget and with the payment of party membership dues were made by the Central Committee Secretariat on the basis of the results. All commission members took an active part in audits of the city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations; all city and rayon party committees and many of the republic's primary party organizations were audited by them each year. During the period of accountability the auditing commission held 25 audits in city committees, 282 in rayon party committees, and 3,376 in primary party organizations. The total number of audits made of party organs significantly exceed the number of inspections made in the preceding period.

It was established in the course of the audits that a number of the republic's party organizations still violate requirements of the CPSU Charter and the CPSU Central Committee instructions "On the Membership Dues of CPSU Members and Candidates". Documents of the Moldavian Communist Party Auditing Commission frequently noted shortcomings in the collection of membership dues from certain communists in the party organizations of Kishinev, Bel'tsy, Tiraspol' and Dubossarskiy, Rybnitskiy, Drokiyevskiy, and other rayons. Thus in the past period the commission established that 494 communists of 61 party organizations in Bel'tsy did not pay all of their dues, resulting in a deficit of 2,120 rubles; in Dubossarskiy Rayon, 82 communists fell 443 rubles 23 kopecks short. In all in 1980, 54 communists of the republic party organization were behind in their membership dues; this included

34 one month behind, 7 two months behind, and 13 communists three and more months behind, this being 0.03 percent of the total membership.

The order of depositing party dues paid by communists in savings banks by the set deadlines is being violated and dues payment receipts are being filled out carelessly by the party organizations of Sorokskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Kriulyanskiy, and Chimishliyskiy rayons.

Deductions from the profits of the party publishing house make up a significant part of the party budget. In comparison with 1975, the profits from the publishing activities of the republic party organization increased by 245,600 rubles, or by 11.9 percent. In the accounting period, the activities of the party publishing house broadened significantly. The quantity of copies in single editions of party publications increased by 11 percent, indicating growth in the political activity of the laborers, a rise in their spiritual and cultural demands, and great respect for and authority of party publications among the widest circles of the public.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee is constantly concerned for strengthening the production-technical base of the party publishing house. In December 1979 a newspaper and journal publishing complex valued at 12.5 million rubles and outfitted with the latest polygraphic equipment was placed into operation, and progressive production processes are being introduced. Concern is being shown for creating conditions permitting highly productive labor by typographic and editorial laborers and office workers, and improvement of their personal conditions and rest. At the same time there were shortcomings in the work of the publishing house and printing works as well, revealed by an audit of the financial and business activities of the Central Committee Publishing House. The results of the audit were examined at a meeting of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Steps were taken to correct the revealed shortcomings.

Comrades! The assets of the republic party budget were spent suitably, in accordance with the allocations and within the approved limits. The bulk of the assets were spent on maintenance of the party administration, on management of the party's organizational and party work, on propaganda and agitation, on training and retraining of party personnel, and on maintenance of political agitation halls and offices. The inspections and audits failed to reveal violations of official financial discipline in either the administration of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee or the city and rayon party committees; however, assets intended for certain expense items were not fully assimilated.

In 1980 some city and rayon party committees went over the estimates for certain expense items. Thus in transportation maintenance, the overruns were 1,140 rubles for the party committee of Bessarabskiy Rayon, 537 rubles for Kantemirskiy Rayon, 393 rubles for Strashenskiy Rayon, and 400 rubles for Floreshtskiy Rayon. The Sovetskiy Rayon Party Committee overspent in building maintenance by 1,128 rubles. In all, 3,598 rubles were spent in excess of the estimated allocations. It would be pertinent to recall in this connection that V. I. Lenin always maintained a thrifty attitude toward party assets and demanded the same thrifty attitude toward them from all party workers. While our party was still in its formative period, he cautioned: "Do not get carried away with money, be careful with it, the need for it will be even greater following the congress."

In the 10th Five-Year Plan, 16.2 million rubles were allocated from the party budget for construction of administrative buildings and residences, and the entire sum was completely assimilated. Facilities placed into operation during the period of accountability included the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee building, a political education hall, the Kishinev City Party Committee hall, the Central Committee Motor Vehicle Pool, a building to house the party history institute and the party archives, and nine city and rayon party committee buildings. Owing to good labor organization, broad socialist competition, and effective assistance to construction organizations on the part of the business administration of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the plans for repair and overhaul of facilities belonging to party organs were surpassed every year.

Comrades!

One of the most important areas of party activity is the handling of letters and organization of personal reception of the laborers. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin felt this work to be one of the most important forms of party activity, referring to letters as "truly human documents".

Continuing Lenin's tradition of a tactful, benevolent attitude toward the claims and complaints, viewed as profound sources of information flowing from the very thick of the people and as an important means for strengthening the party's ties with the masses, the Secretariat Bureau and the divisions of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee are displaying constant concern for improving the handling of letters and the organization of personal reception of laborers. Issues raised in letters are studied and generalized, the appropriate steps are taken in response to them, the authors of the letters are informed of these measures in personal discussions or through local party organs, and written responses are made.

A significant part of the letters, claims, and complaints submitted by laborers to the Central Committee are forwarded for action to the ministries, state committees, departments, and local party organs. The examination of these materials is monitored by the appropriate Central Committee divisions.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee imposes high requirements on party, soviet, and business managers in terms of their compliance with the established order of examining the letters and complaints of laborers, and it strictly punishes communists who permit a formal, bureaucratic approach to personal appeals. Evidence of this can be found in the appropriate decrees adopted by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in the period of accountability.

Discussion of the question "On the Progress of Fulfilling CPSU Central Committee Decrees on Further Improvement of Work With Letters From Laborers and Improvement of the Reception of Citizens by Party, Soviet, and Other Organizations of the Republic" at a plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee had a significant influence on the practical efforts of city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, and soviet and business organs. In 1979-1980 this question was also discussed at plenums of all city and rayon party committees and at sessions of the city and rayon soviets of peoples deputies.

The natural growth in the number of letters received by both the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the local party committees caused the party to increase its attention to the written and oral appeals of the laborers. While in 1976 the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee received 5,500 letters, in 1980 it received 6,949. Central Committee secretaries acquaint themselves with all letters raising vitally important issues. In the accounting period, the number of letters examined directly by Central Committee staff workers and by members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee increased.

City and rayon party committees devote considerable attention to examining the letters, claims, and complaints of laborers. These issues are systematically analyzed and generalized by the bureaus of the Kishinev, Bendery, and Bel'tsy city party committees, and the Dubossarskiy, Kaushanskiy, Ungenskiy, Nisporenskiy, Kalarashskiy, Suvorovskiy, and Vulkaneshtskiy rayon party committees. Audits conducted by the Moldavian Communist Party Auditing Commission showed that incoming letters, complaints, and claims of the laborers are strictly accounted for by the staff of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and by the city and rayon party committees, that they are making sure that they are examined promptly and attentively, and that set days and times have been organized for reception of citizens. Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee divisions regularly analyze the nature of personal appeals, they generalize the issues posed, and ones that are most characteristic and socially most significant are submitted to the Bureau and Secretariat of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee for examination.

It should be noted that a significant part of the letters written in the republic are still being addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and to other union organs and the editorial boards of central newspapers and journals. Many such appeals are originating in Kishinev, Bel'tsy, Tiraspol', and in Yedinetskiy, Sorokskiy, Brichanskiy, Dubossarskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Grigoriopol'skiy, Orgeyevskiy, and Rezinskiy rayons. Many letters from the laborers are permeated by a sense of deep gratefulness for and approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. Their authors state their approval of party decisions, they suggest advice on what they feel should be done to execute these decisions, and they state their wishes, remarks, and proposals on improving the activities of state administration and the work of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, trading enterprises, and communal, personal, and cultural services. At the same time some of the letters bring up cases of mismanagement, of an inability to manage administrative activities, and they express an intolerance of shortcomings and abuses.

As a rule the party committees take proper steps in response to signals from the laborers, and they strictly punish wrongdoers. Inspections showed, however, that certain party committees, ministries, and state committees and departments tolerate formalism when examining complaints, letters, and claims from laborers, they are slow in responding to signals, they do not deeply analyze and generalize issues raised by laborers in their statements, and they do not promptly correct the causes of these problems. Not all organization and institution executives follow Lenin's requirement of maintaining an attentive and tactful attitude toward people seeking interviews. Interviews with citizens are not always capitalized upon for deep and comprehensive study and analysis of the public opinion and the needs and demands of the laborers.

If work with letters and complaints of laborers is to be improved, the republic's party organizations and the Moldavian Communist Party Auditing Commission must heed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's order that "We must continue our decisive, uncompromising struggle against violations of the law, suppression of criticism, red tape, formalism, and bureaucratism, and make this struggle even more active."

The party has never concealed the difficulties, shortcomings, and mistakes we have encountered on our path. In particular they were the topic of discussion during the debate on the draft Basic Directions in the collectives and in party election meetings and party conferences, and they were singled out in the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to the present congress. Concurrently, growth reserves are revealed and suggestions on how to utilize them better are made.

Implementation of the proposals submitted by communists and laborers in different spheres of the national economy, and an efficient response to critical remarks will promote successful attainment of the 11th Five-Year Plan's targets.

Comrades!

Under the tested leadership of the Leninist party, the laborers of Moldavia have confidently begun the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their thoughts and feelings are directed today toward an honorable welcome for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party will be an important landmark in the life of the republic. It will spell out the program of action for the republic party organization, and stimulate the creativity of all laborers in their effort to complete the grand plans of communist development. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

CONGRESS DELEGATE STATISTICS REVEAL HIGH DIVERSITY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 7

[Report by Credentials Commission Chairman Comrade G. G. Dygay]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress is an important event in the socio-political life of our republic. It is proceeding in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm of communists and all laborers of the republic preparing for an honorable welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to the congress, which was given by Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade S. K. Grossu, thoroughly illuminated the organizational and political efforts of the republic's party organization to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Moldavian Communist Party 14th Congress. Re-thinking each of the most important events of the period of accountability, we find ourselves, again and again, sincerely grateful to the Leninist Central Committee of our party, its Politburo, and personally CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for their constant attention and concern for Soviet Moldavia and the republic's laborers.

The Moldavian people respond to this concern with their devotion to the cause of communism, and with selfless labor in behalf of our motherland's might. The successes enjoyed by the republic, the constantly growing unity of the party ranks, consolidation and development of Lenin's rules of party life, and the realities all around us are testimony to the fact that the Moldavian Communist Party is untiringly following Lenin's course and honorably justifying its name as one of the fighting detachments of the CPSU.

The Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress was preceded by election meetings and conferences at all levels of the republic party organization. They demonstrated that communists and all laborers of the republic avidly approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and its titanic activities directed at developing our fatherland further, activities permeated by untiring concern for the welfare of the Soviet individual. They summarized the results of the work done by the party organizations in every labor collective, city, and rayon, they generalized the accumulated experience, and they spelled out the tasks implied by decisions of the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Moldavian Communist Party began its congress organizationally stronger, and closely unified around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and its Politburo, headed by a true Leninist, and a zealous champion of peace, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrades! The credentials commission reports that delegates to the Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress were elected at city and rayon party conferences in an atmosphere of unanimity. Communists chose delegates to the congress from among those who earned the trust of their party comrades through their fruitful labor, gained the respect of the broad laboring masses, and made the most substantial contribution to reaching the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The elections were held everywhere in strict compliance with the CPSU Charter and the representation norm set by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee: one delegate for every 140 party members.

Having examined the credentials of all delegates, the credentials commission deemed them valid. No complaints of violations of the CPSU Central Committee instructions on electing party organ executives were received by the credentials commission and the party organs. A total of 1,145 delegates were elected to the Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress, and 1,143 delegates are in attendance at the congress. Sixty-nine percent of the delegates were elected to the congress for the first time.

The largest delegations were from the republic's capital Kishinev--302 delegates, Tiraspol'--85, Bel'tsy--53, and Bendery--47; the party organization of Orgeyevskiy Rayon sent 33 delegates to the congress, Rybnitskiy Rayon sent 27, Slobodzeyskiy sent 26, and Sorokskiy, Ungenskiy, and Dubossarskiy sent 23 delegates each.

Comrades! There are now 163,902 communists in the ranks of the Moldavian Communist Party. Processes associated with the republic's socioeconomic development were reflected in the social structure of the republic's party organization. They also reflected themselves in the composition of the congress delegates, who include 353 representatives of the heroic working class and 257 representatives of the glorious kolkhoz peasantry. Most delegates--717, or 63 percent--are laborers involved directly in material production. Three hundred forty-nine delegates work in industry, in capital construction, and in transportation--in sectors playing the decisive role in the national economy's technical progress.

The delegates include 368 agricultural workers. Of these, 249 or 68 percent are workers from interfarm, agroindustrial, and scientific production associations, which says something about the role these formations have in the development of the Moldavian SSR's agroindustrial and food-producing complex. The congressional delegates also include 85 mechanics representing the 110,000-strong detachment of rural laborers, active continuers of scientific-technical progress, and initiators of the introduction of industrial technology into the agrarian sector of the republic's economy. The congress is broadly represented by livestock breeders, grape growers and gardeners, truck farmers and tobacco growers, and workers of other sectors of Moldavian agriculture.

The congression delegates labored selflessly during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and they marched in the front ranks of the champions of implementing the designs of the 25th CPSU Congress and reaching their targets ahead of schedule. Three hundred fifty-eight delegates finished their five year plans in 3-4 years, four completed

two or more personal five-year plans, 194 delegates earned the honorary title "Shock Worker of Communist Labor", and 257 were awarded the "Shock Worker of the 10th Five-Year Plan" badge.

The inviolable union of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia is the foundation of our society. The republic's intelligentsia is represented at our congress by 84 officials from science, literature, and art, as well as workers in national education and public health. The Soviet intelligentsia is making a tremendous contribution to the development of material production, to solution of the problems of scientific-technical progress, and to growth in the cultural level of the people.

In the period of accountability, the educational level of communists in the republic's party organization climbed significantly, as can be seen from the educational composition of the delegates. Of them, 97 percent have a higher, unfinished higher, and a secondary education. Among those elected to the congress, there are eight academicians and corresponding members of the USSR and Moldavian SSR academies of sciences, and 46 doctors and candidates of sciences.

Comrades! The growing scale of communist development persistently demands that we raise the level of party leadership provided to development of the economy and culture and to the education of the people, and that we improve organizational and political work in the masses. Successful completion of these tasks will depend in many ways on the party, soviet, and administrative personnel. Communists chose, as representatives to our congress, 144 party workers, to include 95 rayon and city party committee secretaries, which is an indication of the high assessment given to the labor of party committee executives. The delegates chose 619 city and rayon party committee members and 232 primary and shop party organization secretaries and party group organizers, persons who are constantly in the thick of the masses, and who are doing a great deal of organizational work aimed at mobilizing communists and all laborers to successfully complete the economic and political tasks.

The republic's party forum is broadly represented by workers of the soviets of peoples deputies, of whom 130 persons were elected to the congress. Among the delegates, there are 212 deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, and 611 are deputies of city, rayon, town, and village soviets of peoples deputies. Thirty-two delegates to the congress are trade union and komsomol workers. This is an indication of the place occupied in the life of our country by the soviets of peoples deputies and public organizations of the laborers, which embody the democracy of our socialist structure, and it is an indication of the role played in the activities of these organizations by communists. One hundred fifty-eight business executives are taking part in the congress proceedings. These personnel carry great responsibility for the overall struggle to raise the effectiveness of social production, improve the quality of work at all levels of the national economy, and insure solution of all of the day-to-day problems in the life of the people.

Comrades! The party has always displayed tremendous concern and attention toward Soviet women, and it has entrusted them with responsible and honorable posts, and complex and important matters. No matter what area of political, business, or cultural activity we look at, we always see the selflessness and talent of women, to whom the republic is obligated for its achievements in many ways. In the years

since the 25th CPSU Congress, their number grew by one-third in the Moldavian Communist Party. Their proportion in the numbers of new party members is rising with every year, and in 1980 it was about 39 percent. Now, women make up 24.5 percent of the membership of the republic's party organization, and 326 delegates, or 28.5 percent of all delegates to the congress, are women. They include the best workers of industry and agriculture, physicians and educators, scientists, workers in literature and in the arts, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

Representatives of the Army communists have been elected as delegates to our congress. The Soviet people are rightfully proud of their armed forces. In an international situation of growing complexity, they are alertly guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the countries of the socialist fraternity, and universal peace. Preparing for an honorable welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress, the faithful sons of the Soviet people are proving themselves to be models of combat and political training, and by their military labor they are raising the fighting power of the USSR Armed Forces. They hold sacred the traditions of senior generations that have defended our fatherland against foreign intervention. Among the delegates to our congress, there are 72 participants of the Great Patriotic War, who heroically fought for the honor, liberty, and independence of our motherland and for the rescue of world civilization from fascist invasion in the hard years of war.

Comrades! The composition of communists in the Moldavian party organization, as well as of members of the CPSU as a whole, is an embodiment of Lenin's ideals of internationalism and brotherhood of peoples. There are representatives of 66 nationalities and peoples in the republic's Communist Party. The delegates include 612 Moldavians, 239 Russians, 227 Ukrainians, 28 Bulgarians, 19 Gagauzians, and 20 representatives of other nationalities.

The republic's party organizations are consistently implementing the CPSU's directive of strictly observing the principle of continuity and unity in the generations of our Leninist party. This is graphically typical of the age breakdown of delegates to our congress. Of them, 11.5 are up to 30 years old, 30.4 percent are 31 to 40 years old, 40.7 are 41 to 50 years old, 17.4 percent are 51 to 60 years old, and 3.7 percent are over 60 years old.

The delegates distribute themselves as follows in terms of their time in the party: since prior to 1930--2 delegates, persons joining the party from 1931 to 1940--17, persons joining the party during the Great Patriotic War and during rehabilitation of the national economy after its devastation by the fascists (1941-1950)--67, persons joining between 1951 and 1960--233, persons joining between 1961 and 1970--490, and delegates joining in the last decade--369.

The acts of labor heroism and the military valor of the delegates have been duly rewarded by the party and state. Thirty-three of them have earned the title Hero of Socialist Labor. Twenty-six delegates are recipients of state prizes of the USSR and the Moldavian SSR. Orders and medals of the Soviet Union have been awarded to 740 delegates.

The figures presented here on delegates to the 15th Congress demonstrate that the party organizations of the cities and rayons selected their best representatives

for the congress, persons who are achieving high indicators in communist development by their selfless labor, and actively participating in the republic's sociopolitical life, ones who will serve as a model for communists and all laborers of Moldavia in forthcoming years.

Comrades!

As with all Soviet people, the Moldavian people are already living in the intense working rhythm of the new five-year plan. This rhythm, this creative enthusiasm were elicited by the whole people's preparation for an honorable welcome to the party's 26th congress and by the CPS' Central Committee draft "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990". Our labor collectives and party organizations are now debating the tasks posed by this draft--ones incomparably more important and complex than ever before. In the course of this debate, communists and all laborers of the republic are expressing their unshakeable resolve to implement the plans of the Leninist party and make new advances in the development of communism.

Our congress, which expresses the will and hopes of the Moldavian people, and its vanguard--the republic party organization, will make decisions that will make up a concrete program of struggle for further economic, social, and cultural development of Soviet Moldavia. Practical enactment of this program will be a worthy contribution of Moldavia's laborers to implementation of the decisions of the forthcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to further consolidation of our beloved socialist motherland's economic, political, and defensive power. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

GROSSU PRAISES CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Concluding remarks of Moldavian 1st Secretary Comrade S. K. Grossu]

[Text] Respected comrade delegates!

Representatives of all levels of the republic party organization and of the workers, kolkhoz farmers, and intelligentsia took part in the discussion of the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. They significantly supplemented and expanded the Central Committee's accountability report, and they shared the rich experience they have accumulated in party-political and economic work.

The course of discussion of the Central Committee accountability report and the deep adherence to party principles in the speeches of the congressional delegates once again confirmed the unanimity of their approval of the practical activities of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and of the entire republic party organization in their effort to implement the general course of our Leninist party, the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the plenums of the Central Committee, and the fundamental directives of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In their speeches, the delegates supported the main directions of organizational and political work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in socioeconomic and cultural development, in development of the republic's productive potential, and in raising the material welfare of the laborers, as stated in the accountability report.

Our Soviet society is strong because of its people and their consciousness. In the period of accountability, remarkable production leaders, experienced and competent specialists, party and soviet executives, scientists, and cultural workers passionately dedicated to their work and wholly devoted to the party and people have matured in the Moldavian SSR and are now toiling with inspiration, setting the tone in labor. They deserve the many warm words said about them from the podium of the congress.

It was with a great feeling of pride for the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry and for their contribution to the development of Moldavia that we listened to speeches by the congressional delegates and the best producers--comrades S. M. Parmakli,

I. V. Gontay, M. K. Kushko, I. M. Salagub, and other masters of highly productive labor. At our party forum, they were a worthy embodiment of the high political maturity of the Soviet people, the deep spirituality of the nation, its inseparable unity with the party, and the people's understanding of their high responsibilities for development of the socialist state's productive and spiritual forces.

Important problems associated with moral indoctrination, science and education, and the role and significance of culture in the development of communism were raised in speeches by representatives of the intelligentsia, comrades M. L. Biyeshu, P. P. Botsu, N. A. Shtefanets, A. A. Zhuchenko, and others, who validly turned our attention to the need for intensifying party work in scientific and creative institutions, in the schools, VUZ's, tekhnikums, and for making fuller use of spiritual valuables in the interests of the people and in the cause of transforming life to a communist basis.

Speeches by party committee secretaries and by executives of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and farms were heard with great interest. Penetrating deeply into the essence of the issues, in party style they revealed the state of affairs in the sectors, rayons, and production collectives, they assessed the achievements thoroughly and critically, they substantially analyzed party-political work, and they indicated the need for improving it, for intensifying its influence on the republic's economic development, and for raising production effectiveness.

On the whole the debate was constructive and principled. All orators demonstrated a state approach to their work, and a full understanding of their responsibility for completing the tasks posed by the Basic Directions of the country's socioeconomic development in the next five-year plan. They also suggested a number of valuable proposals which will doubtlessly be attentively examined and implemented.

Criticism and self criticism, an exacting attitude toward one's own activity, is an inseparable characteristic of Lenin's style. Describing the work of our congress from these positions, I should note that its participants, who assessed the achievements objectively, discussed the shortcomings of the work with great concern. The congressional delegates thoroughly and incisively criticized shortcomings in the activities of party committees and organizations and in the work of the ministries, departments, business organs, local soviets, trade unions, and other social organizations, and they cited cases of an incorrect approach to selecting and placing personnel, and of an inattentive attitude toward the needs and demands of the laborers. Especially many valid complaints were stated in regard to housing construction and the work of trading, personal services, transportation, and other organizations.

Comrade delegates!

The new five-year plan will become a new stage of further development of the republic's economic potential, of improvement of the structure and growth of production in industry, intensification of agriculture, convergence of the standard of living of the urban and rural public, and improvement of the welfare of all people.

In the next few years, our republic will become economically more powerful, industry will rise to a new qualitative level, sectors producing consumer goods will enjoy further development, and the advantages and tremendous reserves of the agroindustrial

food-producing complex will reveal themselves more fully. And it is entirely understandable that the thoughts of the congressional delegates extended into the future, that comrades speaking in behalf of their collectives stated the readiness of the laborers to successfully complete the new complex and noble tasks, with all of the resolve inherent to Soviet people.

The great Lenin taught that if socialism and communism are to be developed successfully, we must display greater persistence and stubbornness in labor, and greater organizational and administrative art. And we, the faithful sons and daughters of our Leninist party, vow today to the CPSU Central Committee and to dear Leonid Il'ich that we will toil as Lenin taught us to, that we will work at the level of the requirements of developed socialism, at the level of the tasks which the party will pose before us at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Glory to the Leninist party of the communists--the inspiration and organizer of all of the victories and achievements of the Soviet people! (Tumultuous, lengthy applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

PLANS FOR MOLDAVIAN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 2

[Excerpt of report by Chairman of Council of Ministers Comrade I. G. Ustiyan: "The CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 'Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990'"]

[Excerpt] Comrade delegates!

The work of the Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress is going on under the direct influence of the historic decisions of the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and speeches given at them by our party's Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who wisely and profoundly defined, in Leninist style, the tasks of the party in the present stage of communist development.

Concentrating his attention on the main developmental problems today, Leonid Il'ich emphasized that "In the 1980's, the switching of the economy to the rails of intensive development must be completed, and the productivity and quality of labor must be raised dramatically. Raising the level of administration and nurturing efficiency, responsibility, and initiative in the personnel are still invariable prerequisites of success in production."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's program directives were placed at the basis of the CPSU Central Committee's draft to the party's 26th congress, "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990".

To the Soviet people, this outstanding document of tremendous theoretical and practical importance, one embodying the strategy and tactics of the Leninist party in relation to economic and social development in the concrete conditions of the 1980's, is a clear manifestation of the faithfulness of their party to its highest aim--concern for the welfare of the people and for further reinforcement of the motherland's power.

The draft Basic Directions are at the focus of all the people's attention, and they have elicited unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm among our people. The toilers of the cities and towns unanimously approve the plans of communist development advanced in the CPSU Central Committee draft. Thousands upon thousands

of the most valuable proposals suggested in the course of the draft's discussion attest to the deepest interest of the Soviet people in the results of their common work, and to their creative initiative and highest patriotism.

One million seven hundred fifty thousand persons took part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft in the republic at party, trade union, and Komsomol meetings, at party committee plenums, in party executive meetings, and in other functions; of these, more than 140,000 made speeches. More than 11,500 proposals and amendments were suggested. A fifth of them have to do with development of the industrial and agroindustrial food production complex, 1,210 involve capital construction, about 2,200 deal with social development and raising national welfare, and about 1,100 suggest ways to raise the level of control and business administration in different areas of the economy. Moreover the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, press organs, and radio and television broadcasting stations of Moldavia are receiving enormous numbers of letters containing proposals and remarks having to do with all divisions of the Basic Directions.

The CPSU Central Committee draft is being debated in organic unity with the concrete tasks of the labor collectives. Laborers, kolkhoz farmers, engineers, technicians, and white collar workers are analyzing the work of their enterprises and organizations, they are revealing shortcomings, they are determining the ways to correct them, they are generalizing advanced skills, they are discussing how to best use these skills for successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and they are adopting larger socialist pledges for an honorable welcome to the 26th congress of their party.

Stating their opinions, laborers of Moldavia, as well as of the entire country, are showing themselves to be real coauthors of the program for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their wise proposals and suggestions on problems associated with development of the economy and scientific-technical progress, with improvement of the economic mechanism, and with other important issues clearly and persuasively confirm that the plans of the party are the plans of the people, based on the sound foundation of the people's interests. This is precisely where the main power of our plans and a dependable guarantee of their implementation lie.

I am compelled to report to the congress that concrete steps are being taken both by republic organs and locally in response to many proposals and remarks associated with improving the work of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and construction and transportation organizations, the quality of products, and the nature of trade and personal services to the public. Proposals that cannot be implemented quickly are being generalized in the most attentive fashion, and they will be reflected in the annual and five-year plans of the ministries, state committees, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations. Local party, soviet, and business organs are doing a great deal of work in this direction.

Comrades! The profound, substantial accountability report of the Central Committee to the congress, which was given by Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Semen Kuz'mich Grossu, described the multifaceted, fruitful activity of the republic party organization in the period of accountability, revealed the shortcomings in the national economy's development, indicated the effective ways to surmount them, and spelled out a clear program of action for the forthcoming five-year plan.

Selfless devotion of the Moldavian Communist Party to Lenin's banner, and its readiness and ability to complete the new, important tasks toward which we are oriented by the party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, were confirmed with deep conviction in the speeches of delegates to our Congress, and clearly and impressively revealed in the course of all of its work.

The Basic Results in Economic Development and Growth of National Welfare in 1976-1980

Comrades! The results of the past five-year plan are the starting point for the USSR's socioeconomic development in 1981-1985 and in the period to 1990. "In the 10th Five-Year Plan," states the CPSU Central Committee draft, "the national economy developed in line with the course plotted by the 25th CPSU Congress, aimed at raising the welfare of the Soviet people on the basis of dynamic development of social production, and improvement of its effectiveness and of the quality of the work. The country's national wealth has increased. Growth in the productive and scientific-technical potential of all of the economy's sectors has been achieved."

In comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the country's national income increased by 400 billion rubles, industrial production increased by 717 billion rubles, and agricultural production climbed by 50 billion rubles. The quantity of fixed capital grew by 1.4 times. Fuel extraction, electric power output, and metal production increased. Consumer goods production climbed by 21 percent.

The material-technical base of agriculture grew stronger, with more than 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments into the national economy being allocated to the development of all areas of this sector. The sector has been supplied with hundreds of thousands of tractors, combines, and trucks, and about 400 million tons of mineral fertilizers. The power-to-worker ratio increased by 1.4 times. Production of meat, milk, cotton, and other products increased, and for the first time, the mean annual gross grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons in the five-year plan.

A new major step has been made in solving social problems. In the five-year plan, the per-capita real income in the country increased by 17 percent, average wages of laborers and white collar workers increased by more than 15 percent, and the pay of kolkhoz farmers climbed by 26 percent. Payments and allowances covered by social consumption funds grew. The wages of certain categories of workers were increased in a number of sectors, and the task of increasing the pay rates and salaries of workers in the nonproductive sectors has been finished. The material and personal conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and the pension support given to kolkhoz farmers have been improved. As a result of extensive housing construction, residences with a total area of 530 million square meters have been built. The living conditions of more than 50 million persons were improved. Significant successes were attained in all spheres of the country's social and cultural development.

In general, the CPSU Central Committee draft notes, the 10th Five-Year Plan will assume a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people.

Comrades! The economy of our republic also developed in unity with the country's national economy, in line with the course plotted by the 25th CPSU Congress and

the Moldavian Communist Party 14th Congress. A high rate of development, growth in the effectiveness of social production, and improvement of work quality in all areas of the national economy were achieved, and a further increase in the material and cultural level of the people was insured.

In compliance with the requirements of the party's 25th Congress, the republic implemented a number of measures to improve planning, to reorganize administration of industry and construction, to strengthen centralized leadership of the national economy, and to expand the rights and independence of enterprises and organizations. The role of the labor collectives in solving socioeconomic problems has risen. Scientifically grounded schemes for managing industrial sectors have been developed. Fourteen ministries and departments are now managing industry with a bilevel system, and seven are operating in accordance with the General Statute on the All-Union and Republic Industrial Association.

Large production and scientific production associations have been created; about 42 percent of total industrial production volume is now credited to these associations. Experience has shown that this qualitatively new form of management opens up broad perspectives for fuller utilization of the advantages of a socialist economy.

The five-year plan for industrial product sales volume in the republic was completed ahead of schedule. The product sales plan was surpassed by more than 418 million rubles. National income increased by 1.3 times, industrial production grew by 32 percent, and the average annual gross production volume of agriculture climbed by 13 percent. Labor productivity in industry and agriculture increased.

Sectors responsible for scientific-technical progress in the national economy developed at the highest rate. As an example, machine building and metalworking production increased by 1.7 times. Changes in the intrasector structure of industry occurred in this connection--the proportion of machine building and metalworking within the total gross production volume increased. The republic's power production base was strengthened significantly. The actual output of its power system climbed by 1.3 times and achieved 2.9 million kilowatts, while in comparison with 1975, electric power production increased by 14 percent.

Sectors providing consumer goods--food, light, furniture and woodworking, and local industry--raised their output considerably. A large quantity of animal oil, cheese, confectionery articles, and other foods was produced in excess of the five-year plan's targets. In comparison with 1975, bread and bakery production grew by 26 percent, and the quantity of whole-milk products made from state dairy reserves increased by 33 percent. Production of silk and cotton fabrics, knitted fabrics, footwear, carpets, and carpet articles expanded significantly. Enterprises of the Ministry of Furniture and Woodworking Industry reached the five-year plan's targets ahead of schedule in relation to all technical-economic indicators, surpassing the consumer goods production plan by 12 million rubles.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the rate of scientific-technical progress in the republic's national economy increased, the scale of introduction of new technology grew, and the technical level of production was raised. The proportion of products bearing the State Seal of Quality in relation to total production volume increased from 3.2 percent in 1975 to 13.8 percent in 1980.

Much work was done to implement the party's agrarian policy, the basics of which were developed by the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In the years of the past five-year plan, capital investments totaling 3,042,000 rubles were allocated to the republic's agriculture (in the entire program). The sector's material-technical base was strengthened significantly, the machine and tractor pool was renovated to a great extent, and its qualitative composition was improved. Power per worker increased in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by more than 1.6 times.

In the last decade, and especially following publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Development of Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration", the organizational structure and management of agriculture were improved significantly in the republic. A kolkhoz council was created, and the following sector union republic agroindustrial associations were organized: "Moldplodovoshchprom", which has now been reorganized as the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming , "Moldvinprom", "Moldtabakprom", and "Moldefirmasloprom", all with local territorial subdivisions.

Thus a regional agroindustrial food producing complex--the core of the republic's economy--evolved on the basis of fundamentally new production, economic, and organizational structures.

Major steps were taken to specialize and concentrate production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, and synthesis of science and production; this made it possible to utilize equipment, irrigated land, and mineral fertilizers more sensibly and effectively, and to introduce industrial production processes into farming and animal husbandry.

All of this made it possible to increase, in comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, state sales of grain by 618,000 tons, sugar beets, grapes, and vegetables by 2.7 million tons, farm animals and poultry by more than 304,000 tons, and milk by 925,000 tons. The sale of eggs and wool increased as well.

Noticeable changes occurred in development of transportation and communications. In 5 years, these sectors received 36 million rubles more capital investments than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. More equipment was installed in motor transport enterprises and at river moorings, the total length of paved motor roads was increased, and a number of train terminals, radio and television broadcasting networks, and intercity communication lines were expanded. Freight carried by motor, river, rail, and air transportation increased by 25 percent, and the production volume of communications increased by 1.4 times.

An extensive construction program was completed. Capital investments totaling 7.4 billion rubles were allocated to the republic's national economy--270 million rubles more than required by the five-year plan. Fixed productive capital was significantly expanded and renovated. Thirty-six large enterprises were placed into operation, including the Kosteshty-Stynka hydraulic engineering complex, food processing equipment plants in Kishinev, a sugar processing plant in Glodyany, a tobacco-fermentation plant in Faleshty, a canning plant in Orgeyev, a meat processing plant in Dondyushany, the first generation of a carpet combine in Ungeny, and other facilities.

New animal husbandry complexes were erected, the output capacity of poultry factories was increased, about 77,000 hectares of irrigated land were put to use, and mechanized warehouses for mineral fertilizers were built. New fruit storage facilities and agricultural equipment repair enterprises were created, and existing ones were expanded.

Major social measures were implemented in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the welfare of the people was increased. The real per-capita income in the republic grew, and payments and allowances covered by social consumption funds climbed by more than a third.

A major program of housing construction was completed. Housing space totaling 7.3 million square meters was built and put into operation. About 600,000 persons moved into new apartments and improved their housing conditions. The level of industrialization of housing construction increased, and the proportion of large-panel house building came to about 50 percent. Erection of high-rise residential buildings made with monolithic reinforced concrete expanded in the republic's capital. Much urban construction work was done, and the architectural countenance of our cities was improved.

Significant changes occurred in municipal management. The urban electric transportation network was expanded, and steps were taken to improve the supply of water, gas, and thermal and electric power to the population.

The services enjoyed further development. Retail commodity turnover grew by almost a third in the state and cooperative trade system. The volume of personal services to the public increased by more than a time and a half, and more than a hundred personal services facilities were placed into operation.

Advances were made in education, culture, public health, physical culture, and sports. The republic was given more schools of general education and preschool institutions with a total capacity of 150,000 students. The number of students attending extended sessions increased by 1.6 times. The vocational-technical schools trained 154,000 skilled workers, while higher and secondary special educational institutions trained about 115,000 specialists. The network of public libraries, clubs, movie houses, theaters, and concert halls was broadened. Much was done to develop public health.

Important work was done to protect the environment and to achieve sensible use of natural resources. About 133 million rubles of capital investments were allocated to nature conservation measures in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The output capacity of water treatment plants was increased, thus making it possible to improve the state of water sources. Erosion [illegible] operations were conducted, and more than 5,000 hectares of land were recu[illegible]

The local soviets of peoples deputies played an important role in insuring integrated economic and social development on their territories, in improvement of social production, in reinforcement of production and labor discipline, and in improvement of the use of material, raw material, and labor resources. Under the guidance of the republic party organization, they are now making better use of the broad powers offered to them by the constitution, they are actively participating

in the solution of economic and social problems, and they have intensified their efforts at organizing fulfillment of the mandates of the voters.

However, the achievements enjoyed in the republic's economic and social development could have been greater, had all of the production reserves been utilized more fully, and had the shortcomings revealed in the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee been corrected more quickly.

On the whole, though, the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan indicate that the economic and scientific-technical potential of the republic has grown significantly, and that today, at the beginning of the 1980's, this potential offers a stable foundation from which to tackle the even larger tasks of economic and social development of the Moldavian SSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan and beyond. We have all grounds for saying that the 10th Five-Year Plan will assume a worthy place in the history of the remarkable achievements of the Moldavian people, who are marching on the road to communism in the indivisible, brotherly family of Soviet peoples.

Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990

Comrades! The forthcoming decade is a new major stage in creation of the material-technical base of communism, development of social relations, and formation of the new man. In the 1980's, notes the CPSU Central Committee draft, the Communist Party will continue its economic strategy, the highest goal of which is to raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people and create the best conditions for comprehensive development of the individual on the basis of raising the effectiveness of all social production, increasing labor productivity, and intensifying the social activity and labor of the Soviet people.

The 11th Five-Year Plan will become an important period in our work on these objectives. Its main objective will be to insure further growth of the welfare of Soviet people on the basis of persistent forward development of the national economy, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, redirection of the economy to an intensive path of development, more-sensible utilization of the country's production potential, the greatest possible economization of all resources, and improvement of work quality.

Progressive growth of the country's economy will make it possible to increase the amount of the national income utilized in consumption and accumulation by 18-20 percent. The production growth rate experienced by industrial sectors in group "B" will be larger than the production growth rate of sectors in group "A".

The draft foresees more-sensible and balanced use of labor, material, and financial resources as an important prerequisite for raising the effectiveness of social production. Economic growth will be based on a rise in labor productivity, which will be 17-20 percent in the five-year plan, and which will contribute to not less than 85-90 percent of the growth in national income.

The economy of the Moldavian SSR will develop in full correspondence with the CPSU Central Committee draft and with a consideration for the republic's specialization in relation to all-union division of labor. This will mean:

significantly increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding their assortment, and improving their quality;

a high rate of development of machine building, and mainly in the electrotechnical, instrument making, and electronic sectors responsible for scientific-technical progress, and significantly expanding agricultural machine building;

concentrating manpower and resources on solving basic economic problems, achieving a better balance in the development of the national economy by writing and implementing specific-purpose integrated programs to solve the most important socio-economic problems, and mainly food;

raising the effectiveness of production on the basis of growth in labor productivity, sensible use of manpower, introduction of full mechanization and automation, and of new progressive production processes, and improvement of management.

Scientific research is continuing on a large scale. There are plans for developing the fundamental scientific-technical principles and a complex of measures for protecting and improving the use of water resources, and the fundamental principles of sensibly utilizing, reproducing, and protecting Moldavia's plant and animal world. Agriculture, which will undergo specialization and concentration, is to be organized into an adaptive system. New semiconductor materials will be introduced, as will new production processes and technical resources associated with restoration or machine parts, storage and transportation of farming products, and other operations.

An important place is being given to raising the quality of products and to expanding and renewing their assortment. During the five-year plan, production of top quality category products in the republic will climb by 1.7-1.8 times. This will require broad utilization of economic levers and stimuli, as spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality".

We must also improve the distribution of productive forces so that we might raise the effectiveness of social production on the basis of deep division of labor and proportionate development of different rayons. Further development of the agro-industrial food-producing complex with a consideration for the natural and economic zones of the republic will be the foundation for this.

Improvements will be made in the management of industry, construction, trade, and personal services. Industrial and agricultural production will be specialized and concentrated further. This will be done by creating and developing production, scientific production, agroindustrial, and other associations. Formation of production associations as the principal khozraschet unit of industry will be finished.

The republic's national income will increase by 29-31 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan in response to stable and dynamic development of the national economy, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and intensive development of the economy. Growth of gross social production and national income will create the necessary conditions for raising the material welfare and cultural standard of living of the laborers. Real per-capita income will rise in the five-year plan by 16-18 percent, and social consumption funds will increase by more than 20 percent.

KISHINEV'S PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS SUMMARIZED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Kishinev Gorkom 1st Secretary Comrade V. K. Kiktenko: "Debate on the Accountability Reports of the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Moldavian Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The past five-year plan was important to Kishinev communists because its mighty catch-words--effectiveness and quality--were first proclaimed here in this auditorium by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. We, the contemporaries and participants of these events, hold the party's appeal to arms especially precious. We feel special pride in our participation in the work on the party's great tasks. An atmosphere of high political enthusiasm reigns in all of the city's labor collectives today, and an interest is being shown in effectively discussing the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party's 26th congress.

The accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee fully describes the multifaceted work being done by the Central Committee in all areas of economic and cultural development, and it defines the most important targets of the new five-year plan. We have all the right to say that its activity has become more purposeful and effective, and that it is aimed at finding better solutions to complex problems. In behalf of the delegates of the Kishinev party organization, I propose that we approve the practical activities of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in the period of accountability.

The past five-year plan became a time of improvement of party leadership over economic and cultural development to the city party organization. Kishinev's national economy developed dynamically, in accordance with the plans. Industry, transportation, and the services completed their five-year plan ahead of schedule. Production volume increased by almost a time and a half, and labor productivity grew by 29 percent. These figures exceed the control targets of the five-year plan. The product sales plan was exceeded by 427 million rubles, more than half of which represents consumer goods. A fifth of all articles have earned the State Seal of Quality. Industry's productive capital climbed by a time and a half, 12 new plants and factories were built, and one out of every four enterprises was rebuilt.

An extensive social program was completed. Dozens of schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, and other cultural and social institutions were put into operation. The residents of Kishinev received more than 1.4 million

square meters of housing space. All of this was the result of the persistent work done by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and by soviet and business organs, and of the selfless labor of workers, scientists, engineers, and technicians.

As we know, the measures of improving the economic mechanism foresee development of the economy on the basis of intensive factors; in turn, this development is to be achieved through fuller utilization of the available output capacities of the existing enterprises, through improvement of working conditions and the life of the workers, and through higher production excellence. Unfortunately these requirements are not being complied with everywhere. The food concentrate plants, the Moldkommunkhoz leather production combine, the "Meshter-Faur" enterprise, the canning combine, and others represent the industry of yesterday. Reconstruction of these enterprises and improvement of the production operations in accordance with the higher requirements of scientific-technical progress is an important task for the next few years, and the concrete assistance of the corresponding ministries is needed here.

The draft Basic Directions posed the task of developing intersector production cooperation more extensively, without unjustified redundancy and parallelism in the creation of objects of the production infrastructure by various departments. This requirement is extremely important to Kishinev's economy. This is not the first year that industrial executives and specialists, economists, and scientists have been submitting valuable proposals to create intersector enterprises in Moldavia in order to centralize manufacture of small-scale mechanization resources, tools, furniture, plastic parts, and other products.

However, this problem is still with us, and as before, the bureaucratic barriers in the way of concentration, specialization, and cooperation are creating sizeable expenses. Thus reduction and, for practical purposes, shut-down of the production of industrial rubber articles at the "Iskozh" Combine in the last few years resulted in the fact that 15 of the city's machine building enterprises were forced to create their own, technically primitive and economically unprofitable sections to manufacture these products through their own resources, or to place orders for their manufacture outside the republic. This reduces the effectiveness with which material, technical, financial, and human resources are used, and it leads to unjustifiably high losses. The republic's Gosplan must examine and resolve these issues.

If the city's economy is to become more effective, we will have to sensibly develop its productive forces. Owing to the constant support of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government, a large, modern industry is growing in Kishinev, new plants and factories are being built, and the working class is growing stronger. However, there is also another process going on. There are now dozens of organizations located in the city and do the bulk of their work in other cities and rayons of the republic, and even beyond. Only the administrations, warehouses, and so-called temporary basis of these organizations are located in Kishinev. Among them are various construction, installation, troubleshooting, and transportation sections, motor vehicle columns, administrations, and other subdivisions. Moreover such organizations do not as a rule participate in construction of housing and of social, cultural, and personal services facilities. Their collectives are outside all party influence. We ask the republic's Council of Ministers to examine this issue and clearly determine their status where they do the bulk of their work.

Capital construction occupies a special place in the complex of tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Kishinev is acquiring the countenance of a large, well-serviced city. The rate of buildup of its central and outlying areas is growing with every year, the principal traffic routes are developing, and industrial construction is proceeding. But as before, shortcomings and bottlenecks still exist in this sector. Construction of many facilities is proceeding too slowly, and the deadlines for placing them into operation are not being met. Obsolete procedures are being introduced in an effort to improve construction, and production discipline is less than what it should be.

The city party committee believes its main task to be instilling a high sense of responsibility and a creative working style in the personnel. This is precisely where we see real possibilities for improving the situation in capital construction. But there are other important problems that require immediate solution as well. A number of steps have been taken in recent years to decisively halt dispersal of assets, to reduce the volume of unfinished production, and to raise construction quality. However, we are clearly dragging our heels in this area. I believe that the time has come to substantially improve the unified client service system in housing and urban construction by introducing continuous planning, and to make sure that the construction sites are supplied in accordance with their needs, as defined by the plans and estimates.

As was noted at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the solution of social problems is associated with improvement of public services. Commodity turnover increased in the city during the five-year plan by more than 40 percent, the demand for various goods and services is being satisfied more fully, the material base of the services is growing stronger, and the supply of vegetables and fruits to the public has been improved. But there are still problems that require immediate solution. Special attention was turned to this in the Central Committee's accountability report. I feel that we must also expand the potato and vegetable growing areas at the specialized farms, broaden the assortment of vegetables, reexamine the question of creating ties of sponsorship between the city and countryside on a republic scale, and make these ties long-lasting and multifaceted.

Comrades! We understand quite clearly that the complex tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan impose high requirements on further improvement of ideological and political indoctrination. As before, we believe a central role should be played by dissemination of Marxist-Leninist theory, formation of a class approach to evaluating real phenomena in the laborers, instilling a heightened sense of responsibility for completion of the party's economic and social program, and insuring the unity of organizational, business, and ideological work.

At the same time, when we measure that which we have done with the high requirements stated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination", we clearly see areas that need more work. We must organize an integrated approach to indoctrination. Unfortunately, I am compelled to state that neither the gorkom nor the raykoms have penetrated into the depths of this problem. We must think about the possibility that in our attempt to implement so many measures, we are perhaps causing their devaluation. As a rule, we spend much time and effort to prepare these measures, and sometimes their payoff is insignificant. We must obviously shift our attention from quantitative to qualitative factors,

with a consideration for the unique features of the social groups represented in the population, and the ideological situation, and we must strive for concrete results.

The creative, aggressive mood of the capital's laborers is now concentrated in the socialist competition proceeding under the slogans: "Effective, quality work by all" and "Reach the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule!".

The Kishinev party organization and laborers will apply all of their powers for successful fulfillment of the decisions of the Moldavian Communist Party 15th Congress, and they will mark the 26th CPSU Congress and the new 11th Five-Year Plan with shock work. (Applause).

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BLOBODZEYSKIY RAYON APPEALS FOR MORE SUPPORT FROM ABOVE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Slobodzeyskiy Raykom 1st Secretary V. A. Protsenko: "Debate on the Accountability Reports of the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Moldavian Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Central Committee report and the speeches of the delegates reveal to us a panorama of great achievements, and they demonstrate how much has been done in the period of accountability to make the Soviet citizen work more productively and live better and fuller. The great changes that have occurred in the republic as a result of implementation of the party's plans can be seen from the example of our rayon. Agricultural production increased by 27 percent. The increment in grain production in the past five-year plan equals total production of 3 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, while the increase in production of meat, fruits, and vegetables is equivalent to that of 2 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Living conditions have improved significantly, the professional level of the people has risen, and their spiritual world has become richer.

These results were achieved mainly owing to the intensified mobilizing role of every party unit under the constant leadership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and owing to the greater efficiency and initiative of every communist.

Many new, effective forms of organizational and educational work appeared in the period of accountability; this was promoted to a significant extent by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination". Those forms of work which our rayon party organization has adopted were described well in the television program "The Concern of One and All" and in the book "Responsibility for the Future" of the "Lumina" Publishing House. I believe the journalists of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Publishing Affairs have done necessary, useful work, for which I would like to express my sincere gratefulness to them.

Much emphasis is being placed in the activities of the rayon party organization on indoctrinating the laborers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, love for the party, and faithfulness to its cause. We are trying to instill a clear understanding in each laborer that only Lenin's party was strong enough to promote the treasured dream of mankind--casting off the yoke of capital, that our party opened the road to socialism for all peoples under the banner of freedom, happiness, and justice, and that it was under our party's leadership that the Soviet people destroyed fascism and are now representing, to all people of good will, a dependable guarantee of peace on our planet.

Comrades! Measuring up the achieved results with the available possibilities, we can still see many shortcomings in all directions of our work. From my point of view these shortcomings arise mainly due to violations in the proportions and balance of the production, organizational, economic, and social factors of growth. Unfortunately, there are many examples of such violations. Here is one of them. The rayon has a rather sizeable quantity of tomato picking combines, but the capacity of the initial tomato processing lines cannot be increased due to limited water availability and absence of water treatment plants, as a result of which these highly productive machine units are not being utilized to their full capacity. Their use is also being hindered by the absence of a permanent GOST [All-Union State Standard]. The provisional GOST is still provisional, and it was written in such a way that it is much more advantageous for a farm to pick tomatoes by hand, paradoxical though this might be. This is hardly the way to encourage scientific-technical progress! After all, it is due to such inconsistencies that mass use of the combines is hindered; moreover we can no longer do without them.

Because the effort to solve all these problems is not integrated, the real possibilities for planned production growth cannot be realized due to the absence of some particular link within the whole production chain. Hence we witness excessive labor outlays, a decrease in the capital-output ratio, and crash campaigns to meet the plan's targets, together with all of the resulting consequences, and the moral and material losses. Peasant labor is not easy, and its results still depend to a significant degree on weather. Therefore we should not make it any more difficult by making mistakes in planning and in material-technical support. The time has come to abolish the present practice of submitting plans to the farms by mail; instead, they should be written with the participation of the executors--with participation of those who are in a position to defend them and to assess the challenge they offer and the availability of resources to support the targets. Then we would no longer need to get together at the end of the year and worry about how to complete the annual plan. It is much better to think about all of this at the beginning of the year.

The plans of economic growth must be tied in better with the plans of social development. Unless we make a decisive turn toward satisfaction of the cultural and personal needs of the young people, we will only intensify their migration to the city. Young people want the countryside to have cultural centers, good roads and sidewalks, and dependable power and water supply. Rural communal farms, which are receiving no guidance from either the rayon or the republic, need concrete assistance.

In the interests of the whole national economy, we should improve the supply of various materials to agricultural enterprises, beginning with electrodes and ending with metals. At present, such materials must be acquired through creative scrounging. It is time that we incorporate the needs of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the plans. And here is one more problem. We must determine the quantity and quality of their products more correctly.

I must say that the Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau are working quite effectively on the fundamental problems associated with agricultural development. But we do not sense the same attitude toward this effort on the part of some ministries and departments within the agroindustrial complex. Rather than demanding greater efficiency and effectiveness in their work, certain Central Committee subdivisions often assume their functions.

Comrades! We are unanimous in our assessment of the CPSU Central Committee's draft of this important document which our party is taking to the congress. It demonstrates once again our noble desires and our ideals to all the world. Armed with the accumulated experience, we are doing everything to insure implementation of the party's grandiose plans. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

TRADE UNIONS HAVE POSITIVE IMPACT ON WORKING CONDITIONS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 2

[Speech by Moldavian Trade Union Council Chairman Comrade G. I. Yeremey]

[Text] Comrade delegates! As part of the country's united national economic team, Soviet Moldavia has achieved significant successes in development of economy, science, and culture, and in improvement of the people's standard of living. We rightfully associate these successes with the leading, organizing, and guiding role of the great party of Lenin and the CPSU Central Committee, and with the multifaceted activities of the Politburo and of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

As with all Soviet people, the laborers of Moldavia are showing a deep interest in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft report to the 26th CPSU Congress. The whole people's nature of this debate once again demonstrates the true democracy of the Soviet structure, and it attests to the intimate ties existing between the party and the people.

In his speech to the 16th Congress of Trade Unions, L. I. Brezhnev spelled out the dual task of the trade unions--showing concern for development of the national economy and improving production on one hand, and showing concern for the interests of the laborers and the conditions of their work and life on the other. In the period of accountability, the republic's trade unions enjoyed the full support of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, and of the city and rayon party committees in their practical activities aimed at completing this task. This has made it possible to intensify the influence of the trade union organizations upon the work and social affairs of the labor collectives.

Participation of trade unions in production management, and participation of the broad masses in management through effective forms such as the workers' meetings, the collective contracts, the permanent production conferences, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts, scientific organization of labor, establishment of team councils, and broad discussion of plan drafts and socialist pledges are making it possible to reveal new reserves and optimize the plans; moreover, such efforts are making it possible for the public to sense its participation in the development of these plans, and to raise the responsibility of the collectives and of every laborer for their completion. This is an embodiment of the constitutional right of the laborers to participate in management of social production.

Under the leadership of the republic's party organization, the trade unions did much to encourage broad development of the socialist competition for early attainment of the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan. They were attained successfully in the republic by 74,000 laborers and kolkhoz farmers, by 4,000 teams, shops, sections, and shifts, and by 210 associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

While we are pleased with the achievements of the past five-year plan, we recognize that there are still many shortcomings and gaps in the work of the trade union organizations aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Moldavian Communist Party Congress. As was noted in the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, during the 10th Five-Year Plan a certain gap formed in the republic between the achieved indicators and the planning figures. The reason for this lies mainly in low executive, state, and planning discipline, and in the lack of responsibility displayed by certain business executives toward their work. There are still many enterprises and farms that fail to complete their production, product sales, and labor productivity growth plans each year. This is a manifestation of the ineffective, aimless work of sector trade unions and factory and plant committees.

As we know, in 1980 the republic successfully completed its plan of state sales of grain, vegetables, milk, and a number of other agricultural products. At the same time, however, many farms failed to reach their targets and satisfy their pledges associated with the production and sales of such products. Here lie our unutilized reserves, and our possibilities for production growth. We must orient the labor collectives and the business, party, and trade union organizations at maximum utilization of these reserves. We must persistently strive for the broadest possible spread of the initiative "No laggards in the work!", and truly raise the effectiveness of the socialist competition.

The scope of the socialist competition and its payoff are directly dependent on the level of labor standardization and wages. Trade union committees and business organs are working on this problem, but they do not always achieve the desired results.

According to the figures of a certain survey, agricultural machine operators fail to complete their output norms in one out of every three shifts. Even in grain harvesting a number of the farms reached an average of only 89 percent of the norms. Many farms do not systematically analyze the norms, and they fail to reveal and correct the causes of the failures. There are also many serious shortcomings in standardization and wages in other sectors of the republic's national economy.

One of the important tasks of the trade unions is to improve public health, the personal conditions, and the labor safety of the workers. Much was done in this area during the five-year plan. The health and personal conditions of more than 50,000 laborers and white collar workers were brought into correspondence with the norms. Thirty-three thousand women were released from jobs offering harmful labor conditions. The frequency of injuries was reduced in the national economy as a whole. But at the same time a number of associations and enterprises of the ministries of motor transportation, agriculture, and fruit and vegetable farming, and of the "Moldvinprom" association are not taking effective steps to improve industrial safety.

Some trade union organizations condone the fact that business executives are not creating normal production, housing, and personal conditions for laborers and white collar workers, and permitting violations of the work-rest schedule, which has an effect on their health.

In certain production collectives the level of labor discipline is low, and we still find cases of lost working time due to truancy, machine idleness, and absence without leave. This can be explained in many ways by the fact that the party, soviet, and trade union organizations and the business executives are not working satisfactorily with people. We are still making little use of the power of public opinion, general meetings of kolkhoz farmers and laborers, rural citizen's meetings, and team council meetings to strengthen discipline and organization; not only the achievements and future tasks but also the relationship people display toward labor and toward national merit could be discussed at such meetings. This is precisely what is required of us by the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination".

Comrades! One major social issue is that of accelerating the rate of construction of social, cultural, and personal services facilities. Much is being done in this direction in the republic, but we are clearly having difficulties in meeting our target. In the period of accountability, we were unable to assimilate 107 million rubles of state capital investments allocated for these purposes. As we know, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provided great assistance to the republic in correcting the consequences of the earthquake, having allocated additional sums totaling more than 100 million rubles. Many residential buildings, schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and other facilities were built with these assets. However, because of poor control and absence of adequate organization, the allocated capital investments were not fully assimilated in Kishinev, Bel'tsy, Kagul, Ungeny, and Vulkaneshtskiy, Leovskiy, and other rayons.

The speaker noted further that in addition to contracting out for the construction of housing and other social, cultural, and personal services facilities, enterprises must make broader use of their own resources. The enterprises must pool their financial, material, and technical resources more boldly, as is the practice of the "Nezon", "Schetmash", and "Signal" plants, the initiative of which was approved by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. The trade union organizations must disseminate this experience more broadly, and intensify their influence on the rate and quality of capital construction.

The republic's trade unions are doing much work to organize the rest of the laborers and their children, and to develop tourism, physical education, and sports. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, 102 million rubles were spent for these purposes. The network of sanatoriums, health resorts, and vacation and tourist bases is to be expanded in the new five-year plan.

Comrade delegates! Criticism stated at this forum toward the republic's trade union organizations is valid. Proper conclusions will be made from it. Let me assure the Moldavian Communist Party 25th Congress that under the guidance of the Communist Party, the 2 million membership of the republic's trade unions will continue to persistently develop the initiative and creativity of the laborers, and direct the activities of all trade union organizations at solving the economic and social problems, raising the effectiveness and quality of labor, improving economy and thrift, strengthening discipline and organization, achieving a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, and insuring fulfillment of its decisions. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

WORK TEAM LEADER URGES BETTER PERFORMANCE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 3

[Speech by Comrade I. M. Salagub, Fitter Team Leader, "Moldavgidromash" Production Association]

[Text] Comrade delegates! We, the pump builders, are pleased that we have made a major contribution to the high targets achieved by the Moldavian national economy. The country received 3 million rubles' worth of products bearing the "Moldavgidromash" brand beyond the targets of the five-year plan. The party organization and the management of the association were able to mobilize the collective to complete its tasks, and to make most of the workers avidly interested and personally responsible for the end results of their labor. The search for and introduction of new forms of labor organization and wages, and creation of teams working on the basis of the experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and on the basis of the so-called Kaluga system also played a major role.

Our team consists mostly of young people, and among them, I am the oldest. All of the lads have learned the entire complex of operations, and they are prepared to fill in for each other. We have developed good mutual relationships, and a business-like atmosphere. We intend to produce a time and a half more than 5 years ago without increasing our manpower, and we pledge to have no cases of waste.

The great social changes that were discussed in the accountability report also affected our collective as well. The wages of the workers increased significantly. Two dormitories, a children's combine, and a sports complex were built, a club was reconstructed, and the Museum of Labor Glory was opened. The break rooms of most of the shops were reequipped. Housing conditions were improved for about 300 families.

In addition we do need to carefully analyze our shortcomings and eliminate the sources of unproductive losses. The association's laborers submitted more than 700 proposals promising a substantial impact in the course of their discussion of the proceedings of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the statements made at the plenum by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and the draft Basic Directions. The party organization and the enterprise administration are focusing the attention of the laborers upon implementation of these proposals.

As is the case with a number of other enterprises in the city, we feel a shortage of personnel. And yet there are many able-bodied people in Kishinev who are not

employed anywhere. As far as those who seek the easy way out, things stand quite clear--it is for the administrative organs to deal with them. But what about the young men and women who have been unable to find themselves within the labor collective? All of us are responsible for them--the executives and the rank-and-file communists, workers who are not in the Communist Party, and teachers. Who other than us is responsible for properly creating an atmosphere for the young worker which would make him reluctant to leave the collective?

Nor can we ignore the fact that many go from one enterprise to another for more reasons other than just wages alone. The problem here is more complex: Some seek housing, others need to situate their children in nursery schools, and still others want to study, or to get involved in sports and amateur art. As an example, the production complex of the "Pishchemash" Plant has been erected, but housing, a nursery, a vacation base, and a club have not been built for its collective. What sort of laborers could such an enterprise possibly attract? And this is not the sole example. There are almost no major industrial facilities in the city that are being built in integrated fashion. I think that economization of assets foreseen for social purposes in the creation of new enterprises results, in the end, in tremendous losses, since after construction is finished, such enterprises must make do for a long time with a chronic lack of personnel and with equipment working only part time, as was noted in the accountability report. Perhaps the responsibility for this, which lies with the ministries and departments that are in a hurry to place just the production areas into operation, should be shared with republic and city organs. They are called upon to monitor full utilization of assets foreseen by the plans of housing construction and social needs.

There are acute problems not only in integrated construction of enterprises but also in creation of residential rayons. I have been living with my family in a fabulous apartment for 4 years, in the new microrayon Novyye Vudeshty. But unfortunately, construction of preschool institutions, stores, libraries, laundries, and personal services shops has not been started yet.

As a team leader, I would also like to mention the fact that extensive introduction of new forms of labor organization also produces new problems. Even in our association, which is rich in good traditions, there are now teams which have the ruble as their main goal, and in which the problems of morale and indoctrination are dropped to the background. It is the duty of party organizations and all communists to make sure that not a single team would be left without direct party influence, such that each of them would become a collective not only in form but also in spirit. A powerful and tested weapon, we are obliged to use collective labor in the 11th Five-Year Plan with maximum effectiveness. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

SCIENCE CONTRIBUTES TO MOLDAVIA'S DEVELOPMENT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 3

[Speech by Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences President Comrade A. A. Zhuchenko]

[Text] Comrade delegates! In all stages of economic and cultural development in our country, the Communist Party and the Soviet government have devoted and continue to devote special attention to development of science and technology, and to successively achieving organic unification of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and the advantages of socialism. The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress poses the task of raising the role of science in creation of the material-technical base of communism and solution of pressing social problems even higher. In accordance with decrees of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Moldavian Communist Party 14th Congress, the role and significance of party leadership over the entire course of scientific-technical progress increased significantly in our republic during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The material base of science grew stronger, its ties with production were made more intimate, and scientific production associations enjoyed further development.

Creation of a republic council to coordinate intersector scientific-technical problems promoted a transition to the specific-problem principle of planning scientific research and experimental design work, and it permitted us to unify the efforts of fundamental VUZ and sector science to solve the most important problems of republic significance.

The scientific potential of the Academy of Sciences increased significantly in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Just in this period alone, the amount of capital in the possession of the academy's institutes, including modern instruments and equipment, doubled. Creation, within the academy system, of a center for automation of scientific research and metrology, a design technology bureau of solid-state electronics, a new experimental plant, and other institutions made it possible to increase the work done in direct support of the national economy by a factor of four. Construction of an academy biological center, the largest in the south of the country, having the main task of solving the most important problems of the agroindustrial food-producing complex, was started this year.

Orientation of research on priority solution of regional problems and reinforcement of ties with the ministries and departments made it possible to significantly raise the effectiveness of the academy's scientific efforts. However, the need for

accelerating the rate of scientific-technical progress and making better use of production reserves, as was noted with special emphasis in the Central Committee's accountability report, requires that we significantly raise the effectiveness of fundamental research, and reduce the time of its introduction into the national economy.

In this connection selection of the main directions of further research is acquiring decisive significance; these directions must be selected in such a way as to insure intensive balanced development of the republic's national economy, and to increase the contribution made by such research to solution of general state problems. Among them are those associated with fundamental transformation of the republic's water balance including with transfer of the waters of the Danube River and development of an effective agricultural production system that would make agriculture independent of the whims of weather. Being scientific problems of priority importance, they demand extensive fundamental research in biology, ecology, land reclamation, and other directions.

We must also increase our scientific potential with the purpose of developing fundamentally new production processes in machine building, metalworking, instrument making, and in the agroindustrial complex, where they must be oriented at reducing the laboriousness of the work and economizing on raw materials, materials, and electric power, and raising product quality.

Integrated development of the republic's national economy also requires fuller utilization of local raw materials. Of special interest in this aspect are the deposits of bentonite clay suited for use in construction, food, and other industrial sectors. Some variants of local silicaceous limestone deposits can provide material for production of synthetic wollastonite, which will make it possible to broaden the raw mineral potential of not only the republic but also the entire south of the country. In my opinion in addition to broadening fundamental research and significantly increasing capital investments into reproduction and conservation of natural resources, we must also centralize all efforts at environmental conservation, the responsibility of which is now carried in the republic by numerous ministries and departments.

Most institutes as well as the Moldavian Academy of Sciences are orienting their research on priority solution of the republic's problems. According to the system presently existing in the country, the final phases of work associated with introducing scientific results into production are financed by the assets of ministries and departments on a khozraschet basis. But the allocations for these purposes have not been increasing in recent years for the republic as a whole, and they have even decreased in a number of the ministries. Such a situation is significantly hindering introduction of projects needed by the national economy. The government and the republic's gosplan must apparently examine this question.

The significance of ideological indoctrination of people is growing more and more today, in addition to the need for solving problems associated with scientific-technical progress. This is why social scientists are placing special emphasis in their research on making fuller use of social factors associated with human productive potential, with relationships among people in the different areas of their vital activities, with sensible use of working and free time, and with the relationship between the rights and responsibilities of the individual. (Applause).

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CSO: 1800

ODESSA MD SOLDIERS PRAISE MOLDAVIAN ECONOMY, PLEDGE PROTECTION

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Comrade P. V. Pomichev, chief, Political Directorate, Red Banner Odessa Military District]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Military Council and Political Directorate of the Red Banner Odessa Military District instructed me to extend our army greeting to the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, and to the republic's communists and all laborers.

Soviet Moldavia is a persuasive example of how a once backward land could be transformed into a fluorishing nation within a short period of history in socialist conditions, and of how the countenance of the land could be changed. We are proud that the republic in which the troops of the Odessa Military District serve is the largest center of gardening and viniculture. Industry, science, and culture are developing successfully here. Your successes not only please and inspire us, the military people, but they also oblige us to labor even better, to fulfill our military duty with even greater exactingness.

A recently held district party conference clearly demonstrated the extremely high political spirit and the patriotic mood of the communists and all personnel, elicited by preparations for our party's 26th congress. At the conference, the concrete tasks of the commanders, political organs, and party organizations were determined, new goals of combat perfection were stated, and high socialist pledges were adopted.

Two months have passed since the beginning of the new training year. The programs of combat and political training are being fulfilled completely and with high quality.

Discussion of the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress by all of the people is having a tremendous mobilizing influence upon the soldiers. I would like to emphasize that this document, which is permeated by concern for the welfare of the people, foresees not only fuller satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs but also assurance of man's highest blessing--to live and work in peace. It embodies the organic unity of developmental and defensive goals.

We understand the inseparable ties existing between our military labor and the labor successes of the people, and the significance of our direct participation in solution of a number of national economic problems. In the 10th Five-Year Plan,

the district's soldiers labored enthusiastically at the construction sites of the most important industrial and transport enterprises and irrigation systems, and they actively participated in the harvest. During the five-year plan our motor vehicle subunits transported a large quantity of agricultural freight. Military builders placed almost 160 residential buildings and many other facilities into operation.

As we know, the Soviet Union recently proposed a number of new peace initiatives, but unfortunately they have been met with bayonets in both Washington and Beijing. Imperialism continues to create centers of tension in different regions of the world. Therefore we alertly monitor the intrigues of the enemies of peace from this important border of our Soviet soil, entrusted to us for protection and defense. And when it comes to solving problems associated with the requirements and needs of the combat readiness of the district's troops, we always encounter the constant, concerned attention of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, and the local party, soviet, and business organs.

I must make mention today of the great work being done in military-patriotic indoctrination of the laborers, and mainly the young, and in their preparation for military service. Public defense work has improved significantly in the republic. But at the same time, there are still many unutilized possibilities, and serious shortcomings are even encountered. We are pleased that the problems associated with this area have been discussed by the republic's party organizations.

Representing, at your congress, one of the party organizations of the Soviet Army, in these days preceding the 26th CPSU Congress, we declare the readiness of the district's communists to implement the party's historic decisions with all the passion of party warriors. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

CONCENTRATION, SPECIALIZATION PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Comrade V. A. Ryabchich, 1st deputy chairman, Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Under the guidance of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, major quantitative and qualitative changes occurred in development of productive forces, and production relationships, economic ties, the organizational forms of the economic mechanism, and the methods of control underwent further improvement in the republic's kolkhoz-cooperative sector during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The material-technical base has grown stronger.

In the 5 years, the kolkhozes, interfarm associations, and enterprises allocated significantly greater assets to development of the material-technical base than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Hundreds of major livestock complexes and farms, warehouses, petroleum product storage bases, and other production facilities were built and reconstructed to permit larger output. More than 440 million rubles were allocated for acquisition of agricultural equipment and transportation resources. New orchards and vineyards were planted on a total area of 57,000 hectares.

Much attention was devoted to construction of cultural and personal services facilities in the countryside. The amount of capital investments assimilated for these purposes was 35 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The cost of fixed productive capital grew by 1.3 times during this period. All of this has promoted a 13.4 percent increase in gross agricultural production in comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The grain problem is at the focus of attention of the kolkhoz councils. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the average annual grain production volume was increased by 14 percent as a result, without increasing the planting area. The state granaries received 460,000 tons more grain than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Concurrently, the kolkhozes and the interfarm associations significantly increased the production and state sales of sugar beets, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, and grapes.

Concentration and specialization of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation was a decisive factor insuring such growth. Interfarm mechanized associations have become the most important component of such cooperatives. Their

work has opened up great possibilities for hastening growth in the production of all types of agricultural products. This form of organizing the use of the machine and tractor pool has made it possible to use the best production processes and progressive labor organization, to operate machines and mechanisms more effectively, and to solve problems associated with technical maintenance, repair, and material-technical supply better.

However, we must recognize that the associations of kolkhoz councils have still not grown organizationally strong yet in a number of rayons, that economic mutual relationships between them and the shareholding farms are being improved too slowly, and that the material base for equipment engineering services has not been created yet. We are concerned by the fact that kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises still do not have enough equipment for full utilization of the potentials of irrigated agriculture, enough machines to protect plants against pests and diseases, enough highly productive combines, land reclamation equipment, freight handling mechanisms, and especially transportation to support production processes. Deliveries of many needed materials have not been growing in recent years; on the contrary they have even been decreasing. As a consequence production reequipment is slowing down, machines are aging and their dependability is decreasing, and outlays on maintenance and operation of the machine and tractor pool are rising.

Conversion of animal husbandry to an industrial basis promoted a higher rate of its development. Meat production grew in the five-year plan by 38 percent, milk production increased by 32 percent, and egg production grew by 27 percent. Sales of these products to the state increased significantly.

Creation of large interfarm complexes made it possible to utilize scientifically grounded production processes and to raise labor organization to a higher level. Animal productivity has increased, milk quality has improved, and the fatness and weight qualities of animals sold for slaughter have become better.

At the same time the executives and specialists of some rayon kolkhoz and farm councils have not supported measures to develop this highly important sector, as a result of which they have been unable to meet the livestock production volume targets. Many farms are not building adequate storehouses and fully equipped feedlots, and little feed is being prepared in accordance with progressive procedures. We were validly subjected to criticism in the accountability report for all of this.

One of the decisive prerequisites of intensification of feed production is irrigation. Presently only 14 percent of the feed crops are being planted on irrigated land, and therefore we are faced with the need for foreseeing preferential growth of hydraulic engineering construction in the five-year plans.

Comrades! As was noted in the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the kolkhoz councils have a significant role to play in the development of the republic's agroindustrial food-producing complex. With this purpose they are implementing concrete measures to improve planning and economic

stimulation, to make more effective use of capital investments and fixed capital, and improve the style and methods of their work. We will continue to increase the contribution we are making to solving the food problem by making better use of the created production-technical potential, land, fertilizers, and feed resources, and by intensifying economy and thrift. (Applause).

11004
CSO: 1800

NOVOANENSKIY RAYON FOCUSES ON AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Speech by Novoanenskiy Raykom 1st Secretary Comrade B. S. Mel'nik]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Profound qualitative changes occurred during the 1970's in the rayon owing to development of productive forces, and especially in the main sector--agricultural economics. As a result, the mean annual production volume of this sector doubled during the decade. Just during the last five-year plan, mean annual meat production increased by 2.3 times, vegetable production increased by 1.9 times, egg production increased by 1.8 times, grain production increased by 1.3 times, and milk production increased by 29 percent. More than 138 million rubles were allocated to development of the agroindustrial complex. Two cattle fattening enterprises, a hothouse combine, and other facilities were put into operation.

The growth of the rayon's economy created the foundation for a further increase in the standard of living of the people. The population's financial income increased by 25 percent. In accordance with the integrated plan of socioeconomic development, which has now been running for two five-year plans, about 120,000 square meters of housing space, 33 trading, dining hall, and personal services enterprises, 11 children's nurseries, 3 secondary schools, and 4 palaces of culture were built and put into operation.

About 2,000 persons participated in the discussion of the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee in the primary party organizations and at general meetings of the labor collectives; many important proposals for improving the use of fixed capital, production and labor organization, and the qualitative indicators were made. Of high significance in this aspect is reequipment of the enterprises; this effort, however, is not always accompanied for the time being by corresponding growth in labor productivity and profitability. In the rayon as a whole, the cost of fixed productive capital increased in the 10th Five-Year Plan by 61 percent, while gross production volume increased by only 27 percent. As a result the output-capital ratio declined. The reason for this lies in the fact that we have still been unable to surmount annual fluctuations in the production volume of agriculture and food industry.

As was noted many times in the party documents of recent years, reduction of losses in all units of the food producing complex is the most important national economic task. One of the problems requiring resolution is creation of a scientifically

grounded system for protecting crops against pests and diseases. Thus a harvest of up to 400 centners per hectare was anticipated from 600 hectares of onion fields at "Varnitskiy" and "Dnestrovskiy" sovkhozes in the complex weather conditions of last year; in 1 week in July, however, all of the fields were struck by diseases, and no one was able to suggest any effective measures to fight these diseases. As a result the yield was decreased by almost half.

The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress indicates the need for reducing harvest losses due to pests and diseases, and for raising the role of the agrochemical service in agriculture. I would like to see the following requirement added to this statement: "Create an effective chemical and biological system of plant protection compatible with industrial production processes."

There are also sizeable reserves for reducing losses of agricultural products in other units of the agroindustrial complex, and mainly in transportation and in the storage system. Located in the suburban zone of Kishinev, the rayon's farms delivered up to 25,000 tons of produce to the city. The growth in product sales intended in the 11th Five-Year Plan persistently requires fundamental improvement of the work of motor transportation during the vegetable picking season, and creation of sufficient storage capacities in the city.

The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee also devotes a great deal of attention to social problems upon which the productivity of social labor depends to a significant extent. They include further development of the public health system, education, culture, and trade and personal services. Inasmuch as each rayon contains farms belonging to different departments, intersector cooperation must become increasingly more widespread in terms of social development as well. In our rayon, for example, the material-technical base of public health is insufficiently developed. Four rural hospitals are presently being built, and they will be placed into operation this year. There were plans for building two more such facilities at "Moldvinprom" sovkhoz-plants, but this is now the second year that we have not been able to find any support in this question on the part of the union republic association.

The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress states the impermissibility of redundancy and parallelism in the creation of facilities of the productive and nonproductive structure by different departments. In my opinion this premise should be supplemented by the following requirement: "Develop intersector cooperation in the construction of social facilities more broadly, and especially in the countryside."

Communists and all laborers of Novoanenskiy Rayon wholly and completely support the party's plans for further economic and social development of the country.

Let me assure the congress that the rayon's laborers will apply all of their efforts, experience, and knowledge to unconditionally complete the party's important tasks associated with developing productive forces and raising the people's standard of living. (Applause).

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SPEECHES AT 26TH UKRAINIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Chairman Gayevski Report

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The Soviet people are approaching an outstanding event--the 26th CPSU Congress--with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. At this portentous time we are convinced again and again of the nationwide support for the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the truly titanic, fruitful activity of its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in implementation of the Leninist general line, the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our motherland and in the enhancement of the people's well-being.

The 10th Five-Year Plan will undoubtedly occupy a fitting place in the annals of the Soviet people's heroic accomplishments. Past years have confirmed the correctness of our party's economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th congresses. A major new step forward has been taken in the development of the country's economy and the accomplishment of big and important social tasks.

The upcoming 26th CPSU Congress will determine the priority tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and will reveal magnificent new prospects of the country's economic and social progress. The party's precongress platform, which is set forth in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990," has been warmly approved in the course of nationwide discussion.

We all listened with great attention to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The report analyzed in depth the Ukrainian Communist Party's multifaceted organizing and political activity in the period under review and showed convincingly the achievements of the Soviet Ukraine's working people in all spheres of economic and cultural building.

There is no doubt that the delegates to our congress unanimously support the propositions of the report, which was imbued with high-minded party scrupulousness and high exactingness in the evaluation of the work done and a businesslike, large-scale approach to the determination of the impending tasks and the paths of their accomplishment.

The report showed in detail what great attention the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is paying to refining the style and methods of leadership, implementing cadre policy, improving the organization and verification of fulfillment, increasing the vanguard role of the communists and strengthening party discipline.

The activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission was also subordinated to this.

In submitting the report for the congress's approval we report that the entire work of the Auditing Commission was performed strictly in accordance with the party Rules and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, the commission concentrated its attention on verifying fulfillment of the party budget and the observance of staff and financial discipline in the party bodies and party establishments. The examination of letters and statements and business in the Central Committee machinery and the editorial offices of party newspapers and journals were checked out systematically. Auditing Commission members participated in Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, meetings of the party aktiv and the commission's sessions and practical work.

The Auditing Commission reports that the Central Committee machinery is performing the assignments of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat promptly and creatively and with a high sense of responsibility and adopting an attentive and in-depth approach to the examination of the working people's documents and letters received by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The commission conducted 10 audits in the period under review. They showed that the Central Committee Secretariat is constantly paying attention to an improvement in the party committees' financial-economic activity, the economical expenditure of monetary and material resources and the communists' timely payment of their membership dues. The state of the financial-budgetary work of the Central Committee Administration of Affairs and the organizations under its jurisdiction corresponds to the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee regulations.

The income side of the Ukrainian Communist Party budget was overfulfilled annually. In the period under review it grew 36.4 percent. Party membership dues, receipts of which increased both as a consequence of the growth of the party ranks and as a result of the rise in the overall wage level, constitute more than two-thirds of budget revenue.

As an analysis shows, the absolute majority of party members and candidates strictly carries out the requirements of the party Rules concerning payment of dues.

At the same time shortcomings in accounting and accountability and instances of the behind-schedule payment of dues or their payment from not all kinds of earnings were uncovered in certain party organizations. There were such instances in Voroshilovgradskaya, Chernovitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts, among others, which were pointed out to the corresponding party committees, and the necessary measures were adopted.

Payment of membership dues is an indispensable condition of party membership and a most important duty of the communists. And, understandably, the primary party organizations, party committees and auditing commissions must constantly pay attention to these questions and increase communists' responsibility for the precise observance of statutory requirements.

Another source of monetary resources is deductions from the profits of the party publishing houses, which increased by a factor of almost 1.5 in the 5-year period. The industrial-engineering base of the publishing houses was reinforced. The Ukraine's party publishing houses are currently publishing 80 central, republic and oblast newspapers in a single edition of over 27 million and 65 journals in an edition of more than 15 million copies.

It should be emphasized that all expenditure on maintaining the party machinery, the construction and installation of office premises and the performance of the organizational-party and political work of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees locally is provided for in full thanks to the resources from the proceeds from party membership dues and deductions from the publishing houses' profits.

Resources were spent correctly and economically, in accordance with the approved estimates, as a result of constant supervision on the part of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee of the financial-budgetary and economic activity of the party authorities and the organizations and enterprises under their jurisdiction.

In instances where the overexpenditure of resources on individual items of the party budget and shortcomings in the organization of the accounting of physical and monetary resources were uncovered, steps were taken promptly to eliminate them.

An appreciable proportion of party resources is channeled into the training and retraining of party and soviet cadres, organization of the special Marxist-Leninist training of communists and into mass-political work. Approximately 5,000 persons graduated from party VUZ's and 88,000 persons were retrained at courses in the Higher Party School attached to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms and at permanent seminars in the period under review.

Use of the appropriations for party propaganda, upkeep of the political education houses and centers and the universities of Marxism-Leninism and lectures and other measures improved, as a whole. At the same time full use was not made of these funds in the Odesskiy, Dneptropetrovskiy and Zakarpatskiy obkoms. Not all party committees paid due attention to the development of the printing base and for other purposes. This applies primarily to the Kiyevskiy Gorkom and the Donetskiy, Kiyevskiy and Krymskiy obkoms. Attention needs to be drawn to this.

Comrades! Abiding unswervingly by Leninist precepts and traditions, our party is constantly strengthening and extending its ties to the people and adopts an attentive attitude toward the working people's letters and statements--an important source of information and a form of the working pepole's participation in the control of the state, an improvement in the work of the machinery and in the monitoring of its activity guaranteed by the USSR Constitution.

The CPSU Central Committee pointed to the need for increased attention to this crucial area in the decree "A Further Improvement in the Work With the Working People's Letters in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

The examination of the letters and statements and the organization of the reception of the citizens are daily monitored by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, personally.

In the period under review the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee received 253,500 letters from the working people, and approximately 150,000 visitors had a personal reception. A large number of letters was received by the republic party newspaper and journal editorial offices.

The letters express the boundless support of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and their firm resolve to do everything to implement the plans outlined by the party.

In their letters the communists and working people warmly approve the work being done by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to strengthen discipline, order and organization in all areas and fully support the firm, high-minded policy of the Central Committee Politburo aimed at enhancing cadres' responsibility and eradicating all violations of party and state discipline.

Many letters propose concrete measures for a further improvement in the work of sectors of the economy and a refinement of the activity of the party committees, state and management authorities and union and Komsomol organizations.

Many proposals were taken into consideration at the time of the elaboration and implementation of organizational-political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and subsequent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A great deal of work was done on examination of the working people's letters which were received at the time of the nationwide discussion of the drafts of the USSR Constitution and the Ukrainian SSR Constitution and also of the proposals expressed during discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990."

The checks carried out by the Auditing Commission showed that the letters received by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee were examined within the

established time, as a rule. The number of letters whose examination was monitored by Central Committee departments increased by a factor of more than 1.5 in the period under review.

The letters of invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and labor veterans and also warning signals about violations of state discipline, the use of one's office for personal ends and about instances of lax management are examined personally by Central Committee secretaries or, on their instructions, by Central Committee department chiefs.

On the instructions of Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy in 1977 the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments studied the work with letters and the organization of the personal reception of the citizens in all the republic ministries and departments and the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and 2 years later checked how the shortcomings revealed by the initial check were being removed. On the instructions of the Central Committee corresponding work was performed in the oblasts, cities and rayons.

In 1979 the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a number of measures aimed at a further improvement in the work with the letters and the organization of the personal reception of the working people. Similar measures were implemented by the party committees locally.

Analytical work with the letters in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is improving. The main attention is being paid to a study and removal of the causes of and conditions giving rise to the working people's justified complaints and statements.

This contributed to a large extent to the fact that last year the number of repeat appeals to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee declined almost 50 percent. Fewer warning signals about violations of citizens' labor rights and statements on social security matters are being received. The nature of the letters on housing matters has changed markedly: the majority of them concern not the allocation of housing but an improvement in housing conditions.

At the same time it has to be noted that the working people are still frequently appealing to the Central Committee and republic newspaper and journal editorial offices on questions whose solution comes within the sphere of competence of the local authorities. Complaints are received, in particular, about the shortcomings in the organization of trading, public catering and consumer services. A number of letters mentions the need to step up the fight against drunkenness, hooliganism and parasitism. Such letters are being received mostly from Kiyevskaya, Odesskaya, Cherkasskaya, Vinnitskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts and the city of Kiev.

This makes it incumbent on the party, soviet and union authorities, business organizations and executives of all levels to strive persistently for an improvement in all areas of economic and cultural building and to adopt a responsive and attentive attitude toward people's needs and requests.

It is essential to do everything to insure, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "that each Soviet person can sense his involvement in the affairs of state and be

confident that his opinion and his voice will be heard and taken into consideration in the formulation of decisions both great and small."

Comrade Delegates!

The Ukrainian Communist Party--a tested, combat detachment of the CPSU--has arrived at its 26th congress ideologically conditioned, organizationally even stronger and enriched with new experience of organizing and political work.

And there is no doubt that the communists and all working people of the Ukraine, closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding party and state figure of the present day and indefatigable fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, will multiply their efforts in the struggle to accomplish the new large-scale and crucial tasks of communist building (prolonged applause).

Chairman Kryuchkov Report

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates!

The striking, profoundly cogent Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches of the congress delegates convey to us an impressive picture of the creative accomplishments of the communists and all working people of the Ukrainian SSR and the fruitful activity of a combat detachment of our Lenin Party--the Ukrainian Communist Party.

As the report showed convincingly, the fact that the tasks set the republic by the 25th CPSU Congress were accomplished, on the whole, is a most important political result of this multifaceted work.

The republic party organization is proceeding even stronger organizationally, morally conditioned and rallied more than ever before around our party's combat headquarters--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--toward an outstanding event in the life of the party and the country--the 26th CPSU Congress (prolonged applause).

The communists and all working people of the republic warmly and unanimously approve the party's precongress platform set forth in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the program document--the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the Development of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990."

This is a new manifestation of the Ukrainian people's undivided support for the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy and the firm resolve of the working class,

kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia--all the republic's working people--to implement the inspiring new plans put forward by the party.

This was reflected with great force by the report and election campaign which preceded our congress, which was conducted in an atmosphere of high activeness and businesslike efficiency, high-minded exactingness and widespread criticism and self-criticism.

More than 2.2 million communists spoke at meetings in the primary organizations and at rayon, city and oblast party conferences.

The reports and elections were convincing new evidence that the Leninist standards of party life and principles of leadership are being strictly and unswervingly observed in the republic party organization, as throughout our party.

Comrade Delegates! The Credentials Commission reports with satisfaction that the election of delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress was conducted in all oblast and the Kiev city party organizations in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and strictly in accordance with the CPSU Rules and the procedure and norm of representation determined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. One delegate was elected per 1,250 party members.

Some 2,397 delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress were elected altogether. Some 1,885 of them were elected to a Ukrainian Communist Party congress for the first time. Some 2,387 delegates are attending the congress, the remaining comrades being absent with valid reason.

The delegations from the following party organizations are the biggest at our congress: 225 from the Donestskaya, 195 from the Dnepropetrovskaya, 176 from the Khar'kovskaya, 170 from the Kiev city, 151 from the Voroshilovgradskaya oblast, 135 from the Krymskaya, 131 from the Odesskaya and 102 from the Zaporozhskaya.

The Ukrainian Communist Party unites in its ranks the progressive part of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic. The congress delegates represent all social strata of the population. It is important to emphasize that workers employed directly in the material production sphere constitute the majority of the congress delegates--55 percent.

There are 835 workers of socialist industry among the delegates. Workers, representatives of our society's leading class, constitute almost 90 percent of them.

Some 473 delegates work in agriculture, including 377 who are ordinary kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, link and brigade leaders, livestock section chiefs and machine operators.

A number of delegates works in trade, housing and municipal services and in other areas of the services sphere.

Workers and kolkhoz members together constitute 50.5 percent of the delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress--1,212 persons. They labored illustriously in the last 5-year plan and made an impressive contribution to the fulfillment of its quotas. Some 28 delegates fulfilled two personal 5-year plans and 46 completed the 5-year plan in 3 years and 234 in 4 years.

All detachments of our intelligentsia--workers of science, education, the health service, literature and art and the press--are broadly represented at the congress. They are making a big contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of scientific-technical progress, the development of socialist culture and the working people's communist education.

There are among the delegates 26 members and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, members and corresponding members of the republic Academy of Sciences and 39 doctors and 99 candidates of sciences.

Comrades! Leader cadres have a great role in organization of the working people for fulfillment of the plans of economic and social-cultural building. We all remember with what warmth Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke of raykom secretaries--great workers who bear the main burden of the most difficult, local work.

Evidence of the communists' great trust in and respect for party workers is the fact that 80 obkom secretaries, 339 gorkoms and raykom secretaries and 62 secretaries of party committees of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific establishments and educational institutions have been elected delegates to our congress.

All gorkom and raykom first secretaries and the secretaries of party committees with raykom status who are not delegates are participating in the congress at the invitation of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee (applause).

Among he delegates there are 2,155 members and candidates of raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms and members of auditing commissions, and 1,242 have been elected primary and shop party organization party committee bureau secretaries or members and party group organizers.

I would like to mention in this connection that the circle of party activists is widening from year to year and being reinforced with the most active, authoritative communists. At the time of the last reports and elections over 830,000 party members, that is, every third-fourth communist, were elected to executive party bodies of all levels.

Among the delegates are 268 soviet, union and Komsomol workers.

There are also 84 production and science-production, enterprise and construction project managers, 67 kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors and 31 engineering-technical workers and agricultural specialists who are congress delegates.

Communist servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, who are vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism, have also been elected to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Soviet women's role in our society's political, state, economic and cultural life is common knowledge. Foremost women workers are also worthily represented at the Ukrainian Communist Party congress. They constitute 625 of the delegates--26.1 percent.

Some 51.4 percent of the delegates have higher education and 46.7 percent have incomplete higher and secondary education.

The national composition of the delegates is such: 1,717 Ukrainians, 616 Russians and 63 representatives of other nationalities.

The composition of the delegates by age and length of party service graphically characterizes the continuity and unity of all generations of communists, which was so strikingly mentioned in the Central Committee Report.

Some 13.5 percent of the delegates are 35 and younger, 59.8 percent are aged 35-50, 20.3 percent are aged 51-60 and 4.4 percent are aged 60 and above.

Three communists with a length of service dating back to before the revolution have been elected congress delegates--Comrades Fedor Zakharovich Minaylenko, Vladimir Alekseyevich Piterskiy and Vasiliy Nikolayevich Fedorov (applause).

Some 45 delegates jointed the party after October 1917 and prior to the Great Patriotic War, 131 during the war and 2,217 since the war, including 183 in the last 5 years.

There are 274 participants in the Great Patriotic War among the delegates.

The following data testify that the communists have sent to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress those who by their creative labor, active social activity and their whole life have won high authority among their party comrades and the working people.

Some 2,282 delegates or 93.2 percent have been awarded USSR orders and medals, 175 delegates are heroes of the Soviet Union or heroes of socialist labor and Comrades Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Gitalov, Vladimir Dimtriyevich Lavrinenkov, Boris Yevgen'yevich Paton, Mariya Kharitonovna Savchenko, Ivan Ivanovich Strel'chenko, Grigoriy Ivanovich Tkachuk and Aleksey Fedorovich Fedorov have been awarded these high titles twice (applause).

Some 103 delegates are Lenin and USSR State and republic State prize winners, 632 have been commended with the "Shock Worker of the 5-Year Plan" insignia and 721 have been awarded Lenin testimonials.

Of the total number of delegates, 68 are USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, 250 are deputies of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and 1,465 are local soviet deputies.

Comrades! The adduced data on our congress delegates are a good reflection of the composition of the republic party organization and convincingly confirm that the Ukrainian Communist Party is capable of accomplishing the most complex and crucial tasks (prolonged applause).

Chairman Lvashko Report

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Delegates!

Our Lenin Party and the entire Soviet people are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, which will collate the accumulated experience of the historic creativity of the masses and determine the strategy and tactics of communist building at the new stage, in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm.

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine, as of the whole country, greeted the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the Development of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990" with great enthusiasm. This precongress document is a scientifically substantiated concentrated program of the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might, is imbued with Leninist concern for the good of the people and reflects their fundamental interests. It provides an in-depth interpretation of the practice of the building of the new society in the USSR and the other socialist countries and outlines the most important tasks of economic and social development and their accomplishment under the concrete conditions of the 1980's.

The CPSU Central Committee draft comprehensively reflects the theoretical developments and instructions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on fundamental questions of communist building (applause). The active nationwide discussion of this program document and the numerous proposals from the party organizations, labor collectives and individual citizens are convincing evidence of the genuine democratism of the Soviet system and the indestructible unity of party and people.

The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the Soviet Ukraine unanimously approve and fully support the Communist Party's Leninist course and its domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev (prolonged applause).

I. Main Results of the Development of the Economy and the Growth of the People's Well-Being in 1976-1980

Comrade Delegates! In accordance with the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, the country's economy developed dynamically in the 10th Five-Year Plan, the efficiency of social production and work quality increased and there was a rise in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

National income increased by R400 billion compared with the previous 5-year period, industrial output by R717 billion and the agricultural product by R50 billion. Expenditure on increasing the people's well-being increased by R329 billion. Real income per capita rose 17 percent. Soviet science and culture rose to new heights.

Our socialist motherland progressed in all areas of economic and social development. The 10th Five-Year Plan will occupy a fitting place in the history of Soviet people's heroic accomplishments (applause).

In the indestructible fraternal alliance of the Soviet peoples new successes in economic and cultural building were scored by the Ukrainian SSR. These were described strikingly and convincingly in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Industrial production increased by R123 billion compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan or by almost one-third. The 5-year plan for sold output was fulfilled ahead of schedule--on 16 December 1980. Some R4.8 billion thereof was sold over and above the annual plans.

A considerable amount of work was done to accelerate scientific-technical progress. Some 4,600 new types of industrial product were assimilated in series production. More than 300,000 workers were transferred from manual to mechanized labor. Social labor productivity increased 16 percent. The manufacture of products bearing the State Sign of Quality increased by a factor of 4.6.

The further development of agriculture was secured on the basis of unswerving implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Over R25 billion were channeled in the 5 years into reinforcing the sectors' material-technical base. The power-worker ratio increased by a factor of 1.6 here. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions of the 10th Five-Year Plan, particularly the last 2 years, the average annual agricultural product in the public sector increased 11 percent.

All forms of transport and communications were developed.

Capital construction was performed on a large scale. Some R93.9 billion or R15.4 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were invested in the republic's economy.

A wide ranging social program was successfully implemented and a rise in the people's well-being was secured. Four-fifths of the national income went directly on consumption and housing and social-cultural construction. In the past 5-year plan real income per capita increased 17 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 16 percent and kolkhoz members' pay rose 30 percent. The social consumption funds increased by more than 31 percent and in 1980 constituted R412 per capita. Much was done to solve the housing problem. Over 1.7 million well-appointed apartments were built in the 5 years. There was further progress in public education, the health service and culture. The working people's work, social and recreational conditions improved.

Thus in the 10th Five-Year Plan the Soviet Ukraine, like the entire country, took a major new step forward in the development of the production forces, an improvement in all aspects of social life and a rise in the working people's well-being. These major successes were possible thanks to the selfless labor of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and the great organizing and educational work of the Ukrainian Communist Party, state and management authorities and union and komsomol organizations. They reflect the advantages of the planned economy, the increased potential of mature socialism and the fraternal cooperation of all the Soviet republics.

The republic was constantly rendered great assistance in the solution of questions of economic and cultural building by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally. This assistance and attention inspired the communists and the entire people of the Ukraine to creative labor in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our great motherland (applause).

At the same time it has to be admitted that our achievements in economic and social development could have been more impressive. Not everything that was planned was fulfilled in full. Both objective reasons and shortcomings in management activity were negatively reflected in the results. As Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, this made more difficult the turn toward efficiency and the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development.

The ministries of coal industry, ferrous metallurgy and construction materials industry and a number of associations and enterprises of other ministries and departments failed to cope with the plan quotas for production volume and labor productivity growth. Certain production capacities and facilities were commissioned behind schedule.

Not everywhere were the resources allocated agriculture used efficiently and with due results. Transport, particularly railroad, operated erratically. There were difficulties in providing the population with certain foodstuffs and industrial commodities.

The report of Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy and the speeches of the congress delegates addressed critical remarks to soviet and management authorities and made concrete proposals. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and the ministries, departments and local soviet ispolkoms will examine them carefully and take the necessary steps to improve work in all links of the economy.

II. Main Tasks of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990

Comrades! The upcoming 5-year period will be a major new stage in the creation of the material-technical base of communism, the development of social relations and the formation of the new man. An important place is assigned the 11th Five-Year Plan in implementation of the policy outlined by the party for the long term.

The main task of the 5-year plan, the draft Main Directions emphasizes, is securing a further growth in Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable, progressive development of the economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the transition of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational use of the country's production potential, economizing on resources in every way possible and an improvement in work quality. For the accomplishment of this task we plan an increase for the country of 18-20 percent in national income, 26-28 percent in industrial production, 12-14 percent in average annual agricultural production, 12-15 percent in capital investments and 17-20 percent in social labor productivity.

A big program of social development and a rise in the people's well-being is outlined. Real income per capita will increase 16-18 percent, the social consumption funds 20 percent and retail commodity turnover 22-25 percent. The consistent improvement in housing conditions and the development of culture, public education, the health service and social security will continue.

The draft Main Directions embody profoundly the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and our party's course toward the dynamic and proportional development in the country's single economic complex of the economy and culture of all the union republics. New high boundaries of the Soviet Ukraine's comprehensive social, economic, scientific-technical and spiritual progress have been determined for the 11th Five-Year Plan in accordance with this.

Permit me to dwell on the main tasks which have to be accomplished by the republic's working people under the leadership of the party organizations in the new 5-year plan.

An Increase in Production Efficiency and Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress

A further increase in production efficiency on the basis of its intensification and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress remains the main link in the entire chain of priority tasks. An increase of 18-20 percent is planned in the republic's national income, which accumulates both the level of efficiency of the economy and the economic growth rate. It is planned to increase social labor productivity--a most important indicator of efficiency--20-22 percent. Some 93 percent of the increase in national income is to be secured thanks to this.

To reach the planned boundaries it is essential to insure the further development of all sectors of material production, considerably improve the use of production capacity and labor resources and spend raw material, intermediate goods, electric power and fuel more rationally. The on-schedule and complete assimilation of installed production capacity represents, as the Central Committee Report observed, important potential for an increase in production efficiency. It is necessary for this to strengthen the creative cooperation of the designers, machine builders, assemblers and maintenance personnel and increase their responsibility for the operation of installed equipment, particularly the new models. At the Severnyy Mining-Concentrating Combine, for example, and certain other facilities it is precisely owing to the fact that the installed equipment has serious structural defects and that its maintenance is not organized in the best manner that the planned indicators have not been secured for a long time now and the economy is incurring losses.

For an increase in efficiency paramount significance is attached to an improvement in the organization of production and material-technical supply, a strengthening of labor discipline and the elimination of losses of work time and, consequently, losses of output.

It is planned to obtain more than R1 billion of national income in the 11th Five-Year Plan thanks to a reduction in output's materials-intensiveness. It is planned to secure a considerable reduction in unit expenditure of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals and steel pipes and a saving of cement, timber and other materials. Quotas have been established for an improvement in the use of secondary resources

and, particularly, fuel-energy resources. In the 5 years we have to economize on 27 million tons of standard fuel, which is 1.7 times more than was achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This amount of fuel is consumed, for example, in a year by the Zaporozh'ye, Uglegorsk, Krivoy Rog and Burshtyn power stations together.

It is planned to increase profit in industry by a factor of 1.3 on the basis of an increase in the production and reduction in the prime costs of output. The manufacture of products bearing the State Sign of Quality is to increase 50-70 percent.

It is only possible to accomplish the task of the economy's transition to the path of intensive development, as already observed, by way of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the retooling of operating production. It is planned in the 5 years to assimilate over 4,600 new types of industrial product, comprehensively mechanize and automate 8,400 shops, sections and works and commission approximately 11,000 transfer machines and mechanized flow lines. It is planned to secure two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity in industry and reduce the numbers of industrial-production personnel by 650,000 thanks to the increased technical level of production.

Six republic comprehensive scientific-technical target programs have been elaborated and are being fulfilled for the fuller use of scientific-technical potential. The creation of a number of programs for the solution of sectorial and regional problems is being completed.

Large-scale forces and resources are being channeled into the further development of the fuel-energy complex, primarily nuclear power engineering, an increase in the efficiency of heat and electric power plants and the creation of equipment for the use of other types of energy.

Particular attention has been paid to the application of low-waste, continuous and energy-saving technology, which should contribute to a saving of labor, a reduction in products' materials and energy consumption and the comprehensive processing of the raw material.

We have to insure the extensive introduction of the scientific organization of labor and improve work on technical norm-setting and the study and dissemination of progressive experience, particularly that of Zaporozhskaya Oblast in reducing the proportion of manual labor and of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast in the efficienct use of resources.

The efforts of the agricultural scientific collectives are concentrated on cultivating new highly productive crop varieties and animal breeds, developing reliable methods of their protection against pests and disease, creating efficient machinery providing for the transition to industrial methods of production and finding dependable means of reducing agricultural product losses.

Fundamental research in the sphere of the social sciences, mathematics, mechanics, cybernetics, physics and problems of chemistry and biology, environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources is being further developed.

It is essential that the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments persistently improve the control of scientific-technical progress in the republic, enhance the efficiency of the work of the scientific establishments, extend the mutual relations of science and production and accelerate the practical introduction of the results of scientific research.

Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex

Comrades! The draft Main Directions pays great attention to the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and realization of the food program put forward by the party. The intention is to secure the proportional and balanced development of agriculture and the sectors of industry servicing it and also the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of the agricultural product. Exceptional importance is attached to the implementation of the system of measures outlined in the decisions of theCPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and other party and government decrees for the successful realization of the task of the accelerated upsurge of the agrarian-industrial and food complex to the foremost point.

In agriculture, the leading element of the agrarian-industrial complex, the most important thing is to insure the dynamic development and an increase in the efficiency of all sectors, increase production and improve product quality. The gross product is to increase 12-14 percent and labor productivity 22-24 percent compared with the last 5-year plan. The measures which are to be implemented for a further increase in agricultural production and an increase in the returns from the financial and material resources channeled into the sector were discursively set forth in the report and the speeches of the congress delegates.

An increase in grain production remains a task of paramount importance. It is planned to raise its average annual gross harvest to 51-52 million tons. The planned volume here is the minimum. It is essential this year even to obtain no less than 52-53 million tons of grain to fulfill the increasing quotas for the sale of grain to the state and satisfaction of animal husbandry's grain forage requirements. It is necessary to increase the production of the strong and valuable varieties of wheat, rye, buckwheat, millet, corn and other crops.

The unconditional implementation on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz of the measures to increase soil fertility devised for 1981-1985 is of particular significance for the accomplishment of the set tasks. An important part in their realization belongs to the uniform agrochemical service.

The appropriate ministries and departments must improve the farms' provision with highly productive fodder-harvesting equipment and conservation and chemical agents for controlling the quality of the fodder.

Together with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes an increase in the production of agricultural products is planned on the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and establishments and also on the population's private farms.

The republic government plans to examine in a package all questions of the development of animal husbandry over the long term and to draw up a concrete plan for an

accelerated increase in production in this vitally important sector in accordance with the task set in Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy's report. It is planned to allocate R20 billion of capital investments for the development of agriculture in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They will be used to increase soil fertility, create a stable fodder base, feed kitchens and capacities for the primary processing of the products, modernizing the animal husbandry premises and building warehouses and other facilities.

It is intended to increase the allocation of resources for the social needs of the village, the installation of well-appointed apartment houses, roads and sidewalks and cultural-social facilities and to reinforce the material-technical base of the rural construction organizations. Exceptional importance is attached to the solution of these issues.

It is planned to further develop land reclamation and to improve its use. Construction of the Dunay-Dnestr irrigation system and the second stage of the Dnepr-Donbass Canal continues. Construction will begin on the third stage of the Severo-Krymskiy Canal and the first stage of the Azov irrigation system. Some 500,000-510,000 hectares of irrigable and 640,000-680,000 hectares of drained land will be commissioned.

It is important to secure here high returns from the big resources to be channeled into land reclamation, as many farms have succeeded in doing. For example, the "Ukraina" Kolkhoz of L'vovskaya Oblast's Kamenko-Bugskiy Rayon, which was rendered assistance in draining 1,900 hectares of land which was previously practically useless for agriculture, obtains 35 quintals of grain per sown hectare, 422 quintals of sugar beet, 169 quintals of potatoes and a considerable quantity of fodder. The per cow milk yield here constituted 4,157 kilos even in the poor-crop year of 1980.

Agriculture's refurnishing with highly productive equipment and its further electrification is planned. In the 5 years it is planned to supply the republic's farms with 275,000 tractors, 242,000 trucks, 68,000 grain-harvesting combines and many other machines and mechanisms.

In 1985 the republic's kolkhozes and state farms will receive 20.3 million tons of mineral fertilizer compared with 16 million tons last year. Great amounts of work will have to be performed on soil liming and gypsum application and the use of chemical plant-protection agents.

For an increase in agricultural production efficiency the appropriate ministries and departments must improve leadership of the sector and provide for the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience and the extension of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration. This must be done in the way described at our congress by kolkhoz chairmen L.A. Ivanishchenko and N.N. Ryaboshapka. This very year it is necessary to achieve a considerable increase in the production and procurement of plant-growing and animal husbandry products and lay a firm foundation for successful work in subsequent years.

Location of the Production Forces

A further increase in social production efficiency is directly connected with an improvement of the location of the production forces and the comprehensive development of all oblasts and rayons of the republic.

Considering the natural and labor resources available, it is not planned to construct new large-scale energy- and water-consuming works on Ukrainian territory. It is planned to expand operating enterprises without increasing the number of those employed there. Fuel-energy complex enterprises and production enterprises servicing agriculture and processing agricultural raw material and also producing consumer goods will predominate among the newly installed facilities.

Intersectorial cooperation will become widespread. The intention is to increase interdepartmental coordination in the creation of facilities of the production and nonproduction infrastructure.

As in previous 5-year plans, the consistent pursuit of the policy aimed at limiting the growth of the big cities and major industrial centers is planned. The economically promising small and medium cities will enjoy preferential development.

The evolved industrial and agrarian-industrial complexes will be developed with regard for environmental protection measures. Approximately R2 billion of state capital investments (excluding land reclamation), which is R500 million more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan, are allocated for their implementation. The State Committee for Nature Conservation and ministries and departments of the republic and the soviet authorities locally must constantly monitor the use of these resources and insure the implementation of the nature conservation measures in full.

Trade Union Chairman Solodub Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The report delivered by Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy showed convincingly the tremendous amount of work by the Central Committee and the entire republic party organization on implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. That which was done in the past 5 years and the new boundaries of communist construction outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress confirm as clearly as can be that for our Lenin Party there is no higher goal and duty than the happiness and well-being of the people of our beloved motherland. The unions and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine wholly and fully approve and warmly support the consistent and high-minded course and wise domestic and foreign policy of our party and the multifaceted purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and interpret the party's plans as their own, vital concern (applause).

Accomplishing increasingly large-scale socioeconomic tasks, the party devotes constant attention to the labor unions and is enhancing their role in all spheres of the life of society. And this approach, which is aimed at the comprehensive use of the unions' potential as schools of management, schools of economic planning and

schools of communism, is consistently embodied in the activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations.

Sharing entirely the approval expressed by the congress delegates of the multifaceted activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in the period under review, I would like on behalf of the most mass organization of working people to express to the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat and you personally, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, the most profound gratitude for the constant concern for, assistance to and support of the labor unions in all their affairs and useful endeavors (applause).

Many of the most authoritative production frontunners and innovators have been promoted to executive work in the union bodies. They include heroes of socialist labor M.G. Vakhula, lathe hand, and lathe hand G.L. Mikhaylov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who were elected secretaries of the L'vovskaya and Khar'kovskaya oblast trade union councils. Heroes of socialist labor I.S. Tereshchenko, blast furnace attendant, P.V. Negrutsa, miner, V.V. Shatilova, assembler, T.V. Bychenok, seamstress, and many, many others have been successfully performing the duties of secretaries for many years now.

Under the leadership of the party organizations the unions are engaged in active work on the extensive enlistment of the working people in the management of production, socialist competition and scientific-technical creativity. There is increased attention to the solution of the entire complex of production and social problems ensuing from the collective contract.

The number of those participating in competition in the republic grows from year to year.

Over 1 million people and 70,000 labor collectives completed the 5-year quotas ahead of schedule. Efficiency experts and inventors contributed to the 5-year plan fund approximately R6 billion of savings, which was R1.5 billion more than outlined by the pledges. We report to the congress with profound satisfaction that approximately 2 million innovators and 57,000 labor collectives have, as planned, successfully fulfilled their precongress socialist pledges. These include 100,000 workers who have coped with the quotas of 2 months (applause).

Taut limits are reflected in the republic's socialist pledges for 1981. But we are making a self-critical evaluation of what has been done. There are still many shortcomings, to which Vladimir Vasil'yevich justly pointed in the Central Committee Report, in the organization of competition, in the style of work of many union committees and councils and in educational work. In persistently doing away with these shortcomings the unions will increase their influence on the development of production and a further improvement in the working people's work and social conditions.

It is a source of great satisfaction for all of us that large-scale measures were implemented to enhance the working people's living standard in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the republic. Over R6 billion were spent on improving work conditions and industrial hygiene alone. This was more than in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth five-year plans together. There is a decline in the incidence of industrial injury every

year. It is understandable in the light of this truly gigantic concern of the party, state and union authorities for an improvement in work conditions why our socialist country is the best in the world in terms of the state of industrial hygiene.

It is planned to complete the introduction of the system of work-safety standards in the 11th Five-Year Plan. This system, which has no parallels in the world, extends to all stages of production, planning, designing and the manufacture of equipment and its maintenance. Its effectiveness has been proven by practice.

But the fact that the leaders of certain ministries, primarily the Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrade Minister A.N. Makukhin), Ministry of Heavy Industries Enterprises (Comrade Minister G.K. Lubenets) and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Minister A.T. Shevchenko), are engaged unsatisfactorily in the introduction of hygiene standards and underestimate work-safety issues is a cause of concern. The same can also be said about the leadership of the Ministry of Coal Industry (Comrade Minister N.K. Grin'ko).

The Central Committee Report justly criticized the union authorities for not always displaying scrupulousness in the solution of these questions. We will draw the appropriate conclusions.

In the last 5-year plan the state social insurance budget, which is managed by the unions, increased by almost R2.5 billion and now constitutes R11 billion. Measures were implemented on a broad scale for the health improvement and recreation of the working people and their children, pensions for working pensioners and benefits for disability, large families and pregnancy and childbirth were paid and expenditure on dietary food was made thanks to these resources.

Effective measures were adopted in realization of the critical remarks addressed to the unions at the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress with respect to an improvement in sanatoria-health resort matters. As much was done to develop the resorts of Truskavets, Mirgorod, Morshin and Kuyal'nik in the 10th Five-Year Plan as in all previous 5-year plans together. The network of plant sanatoria-dispensaries increased by a factor of 1.5. We now have the potential for improving by all forms the health of up to 10 million working people annually and that of over 6 million children at pioneer camps and at children's centers.

However, here also the results could have been better if the leaders of the sectors had displayed greater concern for an improvement in the working people's health. For example, the ministries of construction and utilization of roads, meat and dairy industry, rural construction and forestry have not built a single sanatorium-dispensary since the war.

Comrades! As per the set task, much was done in the organization of public catering, and the network of stores and order desks at the working people's place of work expanded 100 percent. We will continue to perform this work more persistently. Approximately R100 million is spent annually along union lines on the organization of popular-cultural work and the development of amateur artistic activity, physical culture and sport.

Big new steps are planned for the 11th Five-Year Plan to improve the work conditions, social life and health of the working people. Roughly R4 billion is allocated for this purpose in the current year alone. But there are also unsolved issues here. The delegates have spoken of them. Greater attention must be paid to them by the republic ministries and departments, Gosplan and government and, of course, by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions and union authorities.

Comrades! The Soviet unions possess tremendous rights and possibilities in the management of production and the implementation of social development programs and the complex of educational work and have tremendous experience of the accomplishment of these tasks. This experience is convincingly corroborated by the proposition put forward by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that, putting the working man's interests at the center of their activity, our unions consider concern for an upsurge in production their paramount duty. This is a most important singularity of the unions' activity in the socialist society. And it is understandable that nothing but indignation and anger are caused by the intrigues of the enemies of the working class, who, gambling on demagogic slogans of the unions' independence, blasphemously instruct the unions of the socialist countries how to continue to operate and whom to defend and how. It is well known that a variety of antisocialist elements, donning the garb of supporters of human rights, speculating on the sacred feelings of proletarian solidarity, abusing the workers' trust and incited by the most reactionary imperialist and clerical forces, would like to counterpose the unions to the Marxist-Leninist parties and the socialist state and thereby attempt to undermine the socialist system from within. This will never happen (applause).

The true intentions of these apologies for well-wishers will also ultimately be understood where today some people have succumbed to their political demagogy. History teaches that the unions' source of strength lies in indissoluble fidelity to class principles and the banner of proletarian internationalism and in the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. Soviet unions' entire activity is inseparably linked with the Lenin Party, and this is the guarantee of their successes.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that the republic's unions, uniting 25 million working people, will continue to be our party's dependable assistants in the great cause of communist building (applause).

Foreign Minister Mavtvnenko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates! The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Report showed comprehensively and in depth the Soviet Ukraine's successes in communist building and outlined the paths of the republic's further development in the country's single economic complex and a rise in the people's material and cultural living standard. All this convincingly confirms that the communists and all working people of our republic will fittingly greet an outstanding event in the life of the Soviet people--the 26th CPSU Congress.

The achievements of the past 5 years have confirmed the correctness of the CPSU's political course and the party's economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably.

A major new step forward has been taken in the development of the entire economy and in the accomplishment of big and important social tasks. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our Soviet society has strengthened. The 10th Five-Year Plan will, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, occupy a fitting place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, who are proceeding confidently along the path toward communism.

Recent years were characterized, as Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy observed in the report, by the party's exceptionally active, purposeful foreign policy activity and the unswerving growth of the international authority and influence of the Soviet state on the course of world events. An improvement in the international atmosphere was achieved in the 1970's primarily as a result of the multifaceted and energetic activty of the Soviet Union and the socialist community based on the growth of the economic and defense might of the socialist countries. This is to the tremendous credit of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin and the outstanding statesman and politician of our time, whose indefatigable efforts in the name of peace and wisdom and farsightedness in the solution of the most complex international problems have earned him the profound respect and gratitude of Soviet people and the highest international authority, personally (applause).

Peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems was consolidated and came to be infused with concrete economic and political content, a clear decline in the "cold war" made itself felt and more favorable objective prerequisites for the solution of questions in dispute and international conflicts by way of a just peaceful settlement were created in the detente process.

However, recently aggressive imperialist forces have counterposed to these positive processes an intensification of the arms race and the unleashing of provocations against the socialist and other independent states. A rapprochement betweer aggressive circles of the West, primarily the United States, and the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of detente. This is a new danger for the fate of peace. The aggressive NATO bloc is attempting to disrupt to its benefit the military equilibrium which has evolved in the world. On the pretext of the notorious "Soviet threat" the United States is whipping up war hysteria, intervening in states' internal affairs, kindling tension and flagrantly violating treaties and agreements signed with our country.

In this complex international situation our party and the Soviet state are displaying truly Leninist forbearance, firmly and scrupulously defending and pursuing a policy of preserving peace and insuring international security and expressing the conviction that objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces exist which are capable of averting the threat of a new world war.

Our party and the Soviet state are struggling for the cause of peace together with the fraternal parties and socialist community countries. The Declaration and Statement of last May's Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting put forward a whole package of proposals on stabilizing the detente process and imparting new impetus to it.

In the course of the Madrid meeting the Soviet Union, in close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, is firmly championing the principles of the unswerving fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act and pursuing a policy aimed at the formulation of arrangements to stabilize and extend the detente process and strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe.

Big efforts have been made along UN lines. At the UN General Assembly 35th Session the Soviet Union presented the initiative "Certain Urgent Measures To Lessen the Threat of War," which provide for states' renunciation of the expansion of existing and the creation of new military-political groupings and a further increase in armed forces and armaments, the conclusion of an international treaty on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and a number of other measures.

As a member and one of the founders of the United Nations and a participant in other international organizations and many important treaties and agreements, the Soviet Ukraine is waging a consistent struggle for the strengthening of peace and security, international cooperation and detente and disarmament, against the threat of war and for the freedom and independence of the peoples. Within the framework of the USSR's foreign economic relations we are assisting the young countries liberated from colonialism in the building of a new life.

From the tribunes of international organizations the representatives of the Ukrainian SSR are explaining the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the advantages of the socialist way of life and socialist democracy, exposing the aggressive policy of imperialism and the hostile actions of its yesmen, rebuffing the intrigues of the Beijing hegemonists and firmly defending the policy of the socialist community countries aimed at the preservation and consolidation of international peace and security. Our republic's contribution to the realization of state foreign policy tasks becomes increasingly impressive with every passing year.

The CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990" has been greeted with satisfaction by our friends abroad. The socialist countries' press emphasizes that the tasks put forward for the coming 5-year period are of historic significance and that their accomplishment will contribute to the creation of good conditions for man's all-around development.

The draft Main Directions have also elicited a big response in the capitalist world. The Western mass information media are drawing attention to the fact that the CPSU is stressing a consistent improvement in the Soviet people's well-being, a refinement in the structure of social production, an increase in its efficiency and quality and the broadening and deepening of foreign economic relations. But attempts are often made here to belittle the significance of the outlined plans. This is understandable. For the new draft completely repudiates the inventions and falsifications to which bourgeois propaganda resorts, endeavoring to lessen the magnetic attraction of the society of real socialism and to divert attention to at least some extent away from the grave consequences of the crisis which has erupted in the capitalist economy. Even the newly elected U.S. President was forced to publicly acknowledge that his country is threatened by "an unprecedented economic catastrophe" --approximately 8 million persons in the United States find themselves in the tragic

and humiliating position of being unemployed, American industry is yielding its positions because of a decline in labor productivity, the rate of inflation is rising and the Americans' living standard has declined.

However, any attempts of bourgeois propaganda to cast doubt on our plans are doomed to fail. The draft Main Directions is a peace program of our inspired constructive labor and a program of a new upsurge in the Soviet people's material and spiritual level. And there is no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress will confirm the arterial directions of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity in the name of peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The entire Soviet people wholly support and approve the party's foreign policy, and it is close to the hearts and minds of the working people of the whole world. The peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state is enshrined in the new USSR Constitution. And we have every reason to look confidently to the future. The guarantee of this is the fact that at the helm of our Soviet state is our glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee (applause).

First Secretary Korniyenko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Comrades! The republic Komsomol has strengthened organizationally and grown in numbers since the last congress. Over 4 million young men and women have joined its ranks, and 300,000 graduates have realized their cherished dream--joined the ranks of the Lenin Party. The young communists, of whom there are now 77,000 more than at the start of the last 5-year period, constitute the cementing foundation of our cadres and activists.

In concerning themselves with the ideological and class conditioning of the young men and women the Komsomol committees are endeavoring to insure that, in M. Gor'kiy's evocative expression, "the music of class hatred" ring out in this work. We are endeavoring for this purpose to make more effective use of such proven forms as the Lenin Test and the system of special political training and are increasing individual work with the young people.

The resistance to religious ideology should be more active. In this connection the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, in conjunction with the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Kiev branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the auspices of the CPSU Central Committee, is improving the training of appropriate personnel and adopting measures to increase the effectiveness of all atheistic work with the youth.

We understand full well the public's concern in connection with the violations of the standards of socialist community living among a certain section of the young people, the instances of drunkenness and the manifestations of a consumerist attitude toward life. The Ukrainian Komsomol committees are drawing the necessary conclusions. But I would like to emphasize that more vigorous efforts here are required of all who are involved in the business of education.

Certain books, performances and films in which there is a persistent repetition of scenes with drinking and cigarettes and the cult of brute force appear clearly discordant against the background of general struggle against various antisocial manifestations.

And one further question. For a number of years now the public has been expressing concern at the excessive complication of the curricula and programs and the undue fascination with academicism in the school, as a consequence of which there has been a relaxation in its upbringing functions. I believe that our school must display a State-minded concerned approach to the business of raising a harmoniously developed personality. The USSR Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences should have their impressive say on these matters. "His Majesty Labor" should occupy a fitting place in the entire upbringing process. From the youngest days it is essential that children, particularly under urban conditions, be included in real work and not play at it, achieving in work small, but nevertheless concrete results.

Realization of what is planned will require of the Komsomol Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms a considerable improvement in organizing and ideological-educational work among the young people. Performing the tasks set in Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy's report, the republic Komsomol will close its ranks even closer around the party, will enhance the efficiency and authority of all links of the Ukrainian Komsomol, primarily the primary organizations, under its leadership will secure a further increase in their influence on the state of affairs in the labor and educational collectives.

Construction Minister Shchepetil'nikov Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 pp 4-5

[Text] Comrades! Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and the decrees of subsequent Central Committee plenums, in the 10th Five-Year Plan the collective of our ministry made an impressive contribution to the development of the republic's economy.

The plan for contractual work to the tune of R7.6 billion, which was 11 percent more than was achieved in the previous 5-year plan, was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 9 December 1980. The entire increase in the work volume was obtained thanks to an increase in labor productivity, which constituted 19.8 percent over the 5-year period.

As envisaged by the 5-year plan, the ministry concentrated considerable effort on the retooling of operating metallurgical and chemical industry enterprises. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy performed installation work to the tune of over R1.5 billion in the 5-year plan on the modernization and renovation of blast furnaces, coke batteries, large-scale rolling equipment and other facilities alone. Thanks to a reduction in the time taken to modernize and renovate the blast furnaces and coke batteries, this enabled the metallurgists to additionally obtain 180,000 tons of pig iron and more than 30,000 tons of rolled metal.

The ministry's industrial enterprises manufactured more than 3 million tons of building and 1.5 million square meters of light metal structures.

The construction and commissioning of most important production capacities was the assemblers' main contribution to the development of the republic's economy. Some

2,080 most important production capacities were commissioned in the last 5-year plan. Among those commissioned were, among others, the major complexes at the Severnyy and Dneprovskiy mining-concentrating combines, the coke batteries at the Avdeyevka and Zaporozh'ye coal-tar chemical plants with a capacity of 1 million tons each, the first and second stages of the Nikolayev Alumina Plant, large-capacity installations for ammonia and carbamide production at the Odessa Port Plant and Gorlovka, Dneprodzerzhinsk and Cherkassy chemical combines and most important capacities for oil refining at the Lisichansk and Kremenchug refineries.

The work done by the country's assemblers in the 10th Five-Year Plan was appraised highly in the greetings of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The republic's assemblers made an impressive contribution to this work.

The results achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan were possible thanks to the selfless labor of the workers, engineering-technical personnel and employees of the construction and installation organizations, the high organization of socialist competition and the introduction of the achievements of technical progress, foremost experience and new forms and methods of the organization of construction production. Thus the pre-assembled installation of drift-type apparatus weighing up to 500 tons and the installation and welding of high-pressure pipelines were assimilated in the installation of chemical industry facilities. More than 450,000 square meters of roofing of industrial buildings were assembled by the method of the conveyorized enlargement of metal structures into assembly blocks. Roofing with blocks weighing up to 1,000 tons was installed. A new step forward was taken in the industrialization of installation work.

We are constantly aware in our work of the concern and daily assistance of the republic Communist Party Central Committee and the government and the obkoms. Unity of action of all construction participants was achieved, human and material resources were concentrated and permanent effective supervision was exercised at the final stage of the 5-year plan in the commissioning of particularly important capacities in coal, metallurgical and chemical industry. And, consequently, the task of introduction of the most important capacities was successfully accomplished.

Unfortunately, there are also many gaps in our work. The main ones are nonfulfillment of labor productivity growth targets, the inadequate engineering preparation of production, losses of work time and violations of production discipline. Doing away with these shortcomings represents big potential for an improvement in the technical-economic indicators of the work of the installation organizations.

Our organizations are still being provided inadequately with assembly-bar products in short supply. The reason for this is that over the years the buildings of certain plants have become dangerous and require immediate repairs and renovation. In order to rectify the situation the ministry has outlined a whole number of measures, including the construction of plants for the production of a high technical standard of assembly-bar products in short supply and also high-performance heat-insulation products, heat-resistant concrete structures and other industrial materials. We will also manufacture more mechanized instruments, equipment and appliances necessary for the mechanization of manual labor.

But not everything, unfortunately, is within our powers. Thus, for example, we expend much labor on the enlargement assembly of production equipment and also on removing plant defects directly at the construction grounds. According to specialists' calculations, in terms of the ministry as a whole the assemblers spend up to 10 percent of the annual balance of work time on the adjustment, repair and enlargement assembly of the equipment.

Because of this there is a reduction in the level of fulfillment of the contractual work plan and irrational use is made of the labor of skilled assemblers. We have to retain considerably more workers at the most important near-startup projects than envisaged by the plans. This, of course, harms other near-startup projects. We have had enough, I believe, of making up for others' defective work. Industry's machine-building sectors should insure the manufacture of good-quality, complete production equipment brought to a state of complete plant readiness.

The insufficient ability to calculate and foresee is having a disastrous effect. Thus the planning of individual large-scale complexes is not tied in with norms for the duration of construction, which is leading to great strain on the construction and installation organizations in the startup year. Is it really normal that 70-75 percent of the most important capacities are planned to be introduced in the fourth quarter? In terms of the most important product list the plans are still not balanced with the material-technical support plans. We request that the USSR Gosplan and Ukrainian SSR Gosplan regulate the questions of planning capital construction strictly in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Management Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Big and complex tasks confront the republic's assemblers in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They were formulated very clearly in Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report. The main guarantee of our successes is the availability of highly skilled executive engineering-technical and trained worker personnel with great practical experience. We are proud of the fact that 21 heroes of socialist labor, 177 meritorious construction workers of the Ukrainian SSR, 30 State Prize winners and more than 6,500 persons who have been awarded USSR orders and medals work in the ministry collective. Permit me to assure the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that, following the frontrunners' example, the multithousand-strong detachment of the republic's assemblers will apply all their efforts for the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks confronting the sector in the 11th Five-Year Plan (applause).

Agriculture Minister Khorunzhiy Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Comrade Delegates! On the basis of the example of our republic's economic and social development the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Report showed the tremendous successes in implementation of the program of the communist building and foreign policy of the party which have been achieved since the 25th CPSU Congress thanks to the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (applause).

In the past 5-year period the republic's rural workers secured an increase in the production of the basic products and there was a rise in the rural workers' well-being.

However, evaluating work results critically, it has to be acknowledged that we were unable to make use of all resources and potential, which was justifiably mentioned in the report and the speeches of the congress delegates. The overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly of Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya and other oblasts, failed to achieve the planned gross grain harvest level. As Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the average annual gross grain harvest is to amount to no less than 51-52 million tons, for which we are adopting concrete measures for the fuller use of the latent potential of all cereals, including strong and valuable wheat varieties, groats, rye and legumes. Great attention is being paid to the production of grainforage, particularly corn, which will be cultivated on 1.3 million hectares in accordance with industrial techniques. All these questions have been reflected in the "Agrokompleks" program, which is an inalienable component of the food complex, whose realization will depend not only on workers of agriculture but also of the sectors providing the material-technical resources. Unfortunately, the level of provision with equipment and the low structural qualities of the machinery for today are holding back the introduction of industrial techniques, which are a most important factor of an increase in productivity and the transition to production without the expenditure of manual labor.

Great responsibilitiy is vested in the agricultural authorities for realization of the "Sugar" program.

A most important problem in farming is fodder production. A comprehensive program has been drawn up in the republic for 1981-1985 which envisages an increase in the production of fodder by a factor of 1.3 and of vegetable protein of 1.5 by the end of the 5-year plan thanks to an increase in the proportion of perennial grasses in the fodder field to 50 percent and an expansion of the sowings of multiple mixtures. The transition of fodder production to an independent specialized sector will be completed this year, which will afford an opportunity for the more prompt solution of questions of reinforcing the material-technical base, the creation of feed yards with modern storage pits on all farms and the construction of feed kitchens and other facilities for the processing and rational use of fodder.

According to preliminary data, implementation of the program for increasing the fertility of the land in the past 5-year plan enabled us to additionally obtain roughly 10 millions tons of products in grain equivalent on average annually. The ministry, in conjunction with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin Southern Branch, has formulated the main measures for the 11th Five-Year Plan, which have been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. An important place in the implementation of these measures is assigned the recently created associations for the agrochemical servicing of agriculture. Following the experience of Khar'kovskaya Oblast's Pervomayskiy Rayon, a network of large-scale agrochemical enterprises providing for the efficient use of fertilizer and programmed harvests will be created in the republic in the future. A master plan of the development of the agrochemical service in 1981-1985 and in the period up to 1990 is currently being drawn up.

No less complex tasks have to be accomplished in animal husbandry. It has to be said that there is a decline in the productiveness and profitability of the sector on many farms of L'vovskaya, Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and other oblasts. The level of development of animal husbandry is lagging behind constantly growing requirements. As before, there should be a further increase in the production of animal husbandry products thanks to an increase in the herd and its increased productiveness. The requisite material foundation has been created for this. Together with the creation of a balanced fodder base it is essential to accelerate the pace of comprehensive mechanization and constantly improve the forms of the organization of labor. Much is being done on the part of the agricultural authorities to organize the rational feeding and keep of the animals, improve the reproduction of the herd and selection-breeding work, reduce barrenness and murrain and to observe veterinary-sanitary practices. These are part of long-term comprehensive programs for intensive dairy livestock raising and hog raising, for whose practical implementation a republic Pureblood-Breeding Production Association has been created. Fuller use will be made of such potential as assimilation of the production capacity of the animal husbandry complexes and interfarm enterprises, the extension of specialization and agrarian-industrial integration and also the development of animal husbandry on the population's subsidiary farms, which should be an additional source of agricultural products.

Realization of the food program requires of us a further improvement in the quality of all work and the active introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and progressive experience in production. Scientifically substantiated oblast systems of managing agriculture, industrial techniques of agricultural crop cultivation and large-scale breeding and hybridization in animal husbandry will be introduced and the level of comprehensive mechanization in the field and livestock sections will rise in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Permit me on behalf of the thousands-strong detachment of agricultural workers to assure the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that they will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the decisions which will be adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress (applause).

Electrification Minister Makukhin Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates! Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes since the 25th CPSU Congress in the development of the economy and culture and in an increase in people's material well-being. Like all the Ukraine's working people, the republic's power engineers and power construction workers wholly and fully approve and unanimously support the political line and practical activity of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (applause).

It is clear from the trenchant and profoundly cogent report of Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, what heights the Soviet Ukraine's economy scaled in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the country's single economic complex.

The republic's power engineering base has expanded considerably thanks to the constant attention and great concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. More than 7 million kilowatts of new generating capacity have been commissioned. Installation of the Zaporozh'ye and Uglegorsk GRES's, the biggest in Europe, was completed and the Dneproges imeni V.I. Lenin was expanded to a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts. The first stage of the Chernobyl' AES, whose operation has already enabled us to economize on approximately 17 million tons of coal, was built and the first power unit with a capacity of 440,000 kilowatts at the Rovno AES was introduced.

The 5-year plan for electric power generation was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 21 December 1980. The installed capacity of the Ukraine's power plants reached almost 44 million kilowatts or increased 15 percent, and power generation thereat increased 21 percent. More than 130,000 kilometers of power transmission lines were built to increase the reliability of power supply to the consumers. Some 5.3 million tons of standard fuel were freed and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for labor productivity growth, sold output and profit was secured thanks to a reduction in unit expenditure.

Thus the tasks set the republic's power engineers by the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses were accomplished, in the main.

New high boundaries of our motherland's economic and social development are determined by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. This important document of tremendous mobilizing force has found a warm response and universal approval among the republic's power engineers. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report drew our attention to gaps and unutilized potential in work in the last 5-year plan and put forward concrete tasks for the accelerated development of the republic's fuel-energy complex, including electrical power engineering.

The tremendous scale of impending work on implementation of the new power engineering program, which provides for the preferential development of AES, was revealed in the report of Comrade Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Power generation in the Ukraine is to have increased by almost 23 percent in 1985. And it is planned here to produce every fourth kilowatt-hour at AES.

To insure the preferential development of electric power engineering it is necessary in the 11th Five-Year Plan to commission new capacity at nuclear and approximately 2.5 million kilowatts at the heat and electric power plants and to complete the installation of the Dnestrovskaya Hydroelectric Power Station with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. Compared with the last 5-year plan this will require a threefold increase in the amount of construction and installation work.

To insure the on-schedule introduction of AES a number of important decisions have been made and specific measures have been formulated and are being implemented for their unconditional fulfillment and, primarily, for the creation of the essential social-everyday conditions for the AES construction workers and maintenance personnel.

At the same time to prevent a lagging behind schedule in the introduction of new generating capacity at AES we urgently request that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification undertake the accelerated buildup of the production capacities of the construction and installation organizations and the timely allocation of equipment for them and that the USSR Gossnab insure the priority supply of metal. In past years great assistance in the installation of the AES was rendered by the local party and soviet authorities and the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol. This assistance is extremely necessary in the new 5-year plan also.

Owing to a lack of peak-load capacity we are forced at the present time to enlist major thermal power units in adjustment of the load schedule, which leads to an increase in fuel expenditure and the premature wear of the equipment. Consequently, we request that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification provide in the current 5-year plan for a start on the construction of the Kanev Water Storage Power Station with a capacity of 2.5 million kilowatts.

Increased control over economical expenditure of energy in the economy remains an important task of power engineers. Thanks to the assistance of the local party and soviet authorities, in conjunction with the consumers, maximum power consumption was reduced by almost 20 billion kilowatt-hours, which was the equivalent of a saving of 10 million tons of coal. At the same time the irrational use of fuel-energy resources is being tolerated at many enterprises and in a number of sectors of the republic's economy.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy justly criticized us for this, and we will, of course, increase control over the consumption of energy resources. However, we are also counting on the leaders of ministries, departments and oblispolkoms stepping up the struggle together with us for the rational use of electric and thermal energy and organizing the development and extensive introduction of new energy-saving technology.

A principal factor of an increase in the efficiency of power generation is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the sector. In the new 5-year plan the main attention will be paid to fulfillment with the help of the scientists of the republic "Energokompleks" comprehensive scientific-technical target program, the sectorial programs aimed at the accelerated assimilation of AES and an increase in the reliability and economical nature of the operation of heat and power equipment and power supply networks.

Permit me to assure the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that the communists of the sector and all power engineers of the republic are fully resolved to do everything necessary to implement the decisions of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress, the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan quotas and the further realization of Lenin's ideas on the electrification of our great motherland (applause).

Metallurgy Minister Kulikov Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Comrade Delegates! Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report summed up the results of the Ukrainian Communist Party's intensive and purposeful activity in realization of the 10th Five-Year Plan and determined the tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Thanks to the daily attention and assistance rendered by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers and under the direct leadership of the party organizations, new capacities were introduced and a number of operating capacities were modernized at ferrous metallurgy enterprises and important measures were implemented to increase the efficiency of the production and improve the quality of metal products.

Some 28 million tons more commodity iron ore, 20 million tons more steel, 9 million tons more merchant bar products and 5.4 million tons more steel pipes were produced in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Ninth. The entire output increase was secured thanks to labor productivity growth.

However, ferrous metallurgy failed to cope with the 10th Five-Year Plan for the production of the main products and technical-economic indicators. The level of fulfillment of the 5-year plan (in terms of the sum of annual plans) constituted 97-99 percent. What were the main reasons for this situation? The unsatisfactory work of a number of major enterprises caused by serious shortcomings in the management and organization of production and in the strengthening of production and technological discipline; and disruption of the deadlines for the commissioning and assimilation of capacity and difficulties in material-technical and transport supplies.

The effect of a number of objective factors was also reflected in the work results of individual enterprises and the sector as a whole. These were primarily the unsatisfactory supply of iron ore and coking coal, particularly the caking ranks, and a deterioration in the quality of the coke; interruptions in the shipments of iron ore raw material, fluxes, quartz rock and metal scrap; and the incomplete supply for enterprises' repair and maintenance needs of equipment, conveyor belts, tracks, cross ties and so forth. Capital for material-technical resources here was allocated in an amount less than required by the norms.

However, a lessening of the effect of objective factors also depends on the persistence of leaders and their ability to solve emerging problems in good time and create normal conditions for the work of the enterprises. It was to precisely this that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo drew our attention.

We see as the main task the commissioning of our unutilized potential and putting it fully at the service of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We will complete the creation of six republic industrial associations in order to increase management efficiency.

The main area of the sector's further development should be a fundamental improvement in the quality and an increase in the manufacture of efficient types of metal product. In accordance with an assignment of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central

Committee, we have drawn up, in conjuction with scientists of the republic Academy of Sciences, a republic comprehensive scientific-technical target program for enhancing metal quality in 1981-1985 (the "Metal" program). Its implementation will insure an upgrading of the quality of the metal, a broadening of the assortment and an increase in the production of, particularly, heat-hardened rolled products by a factor of 2 and of pipes with an antirust covering by a factor of 7. Realization of this program will provide for a saving of metal in the economy in 1985 of approximately 2 million tons.

We have drawn up 20 comprehensive programs of the development of the sector in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They embrace the main areas of the sector's development--from the preparation of all types of raw material and the introduction of new techniques and processes through an improvement in the provision of the economy with economical metal products. Individual programs highlight questions of the mechanization and automation of production processes and an improvement in the use of labor resources.

At the same time I would like to emphasize the following. In order to halt the process of the aging of the shops, units and equipment and bring them to a modern technical level and in order that they operate steadily, highly productively and efficiently it is essential to undertake the retooling and modernization of basic production capacities on a more extensive scale than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. However, the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are allocating fewer resources for this purpose.

Is there something more important than retooling? Approximately 5 million tons of equipment is installed at Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises. Equipment which is worn and in need of replacement constitutes approximately 20 percent or 1 million tons. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy annually allocates for capital construction and repair needs approximately 70,000 tons. Given this allocation of equipment, retooling will take 15 years, and longer with respect to rolling equipment. And the remaining equipment will finally wear out in this period. The weakness of metallurgical machine building is seriously complicating the retooling of ferrous metallurgy. It is essential to develop the manufacture of metallurgical equipment at an accelerated pace. It is up to the USSR Gosplan here.

The mining sector in our country has been developed to huge proportions in terms of scale of production. It is sufficient to say that in Krivoy Rog alone almost 1.3 times more commodity iron ore is mined than in the United States. On the one hand, this is good. But, on the other, it engenders the need for the corresponding engineering base for this sector, that is, mining-concentrating machine building. But our country as yet lacks such specialized machine building. Production of all the basic mining-concentrating equipment is currently spread around more than 40 plants in eight different ministries. If the machine builders are displaying an interest in the production of concentrating equipment, for example, it is only by virtue of its great weight.

In order to bring ore preparation to a level corresponding to the scale of production it is essential to set up a specialized machine-building sector.

It is necessary for the leaders of the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and other establishments to perform less the role of critics

and undertake more the adoption of cardinal solutions for the future, particularly with respect to the better balance of the plans, and help create normal conditions for the enterprises (applause).

Comrades! Preparing for a fitting greeting of our party's 26th congress, the Ukraine's metallurgists have adopted high socialist pledges, which have become an integral part of the republic's pledges. The metallurgists assure the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that they will do everything to implement the far-reaching program of communist building outlined by the party (applause).

Coal Industry Minister Grin'ko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates! The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Report and the speeches of the congress delegates showed strikingly and convincingly the results of fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas and the prospects of a further upsurge in the economy of the Soviet Ukraine and a rise in the people's living standard. The development of the country's fuel-energy complex, a component of which is the Ukraine's coal industry, was a subject of the special concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the last 5-year plan.

The republic's miners produced over 1 billion tons of fuel in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The "Zhdanovskaya-Kapital'naya" Mine--a highly mechanized complex for the mining and treatment of anthracite which has been given the name "Komsomolets Donbassa" -was introduced in the Donetsk Basin a year ahead of schedule. The mine builders and all working people of the sector received with great enthusiasm and gratitude the warm words of congratulation of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers.

A number of other modern mines and concentrating factories was commissioned and 3.6 million square meters of living space, dispensaries and hospitals, general educational schools and kindergarten were installed in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The mining cities and communities are being provided with amenities, and the material and cultural living standard of the sector's workers is rising constantly.

Now, when the work time is that of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the republic's miners are proceeding toward the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in work. Some 110 coal-mining brigades have passed the 1,000-ton-per-day mark.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government assessed highly the labor achievements of the foremost mine collectives and production innovators. The "Kommunist" Mine of the "Shakhterskantratsit" Association was awarded the Order of the October Revolution and the Mine Administration imeni 60-letiya Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy Sotsialisticheskov Revolyutsii of this association and the "Krasnodonugol'" Association's "Talovskaya" Mine were awarded the testimonial of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Brigade leader-innovators Antoliy Aleksandrovich Asyutchenko from the Mine imeni gazety SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS, Petr

Nikiforovich Goncharuk from the "Kommunist" Mine and Dmitriy Grigor'yevich Khomich from the "Chervona zipka" Mine had the high title of hero of socialist labor bestowed on them in the final year of the 5-year plan (applause).

Orders and medals were awarded to 5,400 workers and engineering-technical personnel of the coal industry in the last 5-year plan altogether. Many frontrunners and innovators of production have been elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

At the same time an analysis of the state of affairs at many mines and in the sector as a whole shows that insufficient use is as yet being made of the available resources and potential for an increase in coal production and an improvement in technical-economic indicators. We fully agree with the criticism expressed in Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy's report of the ministry board and the association and mine leaders.

The slow introduction and assimilation of the capacities of mines and those undergoing modernization, the lagging in the buildup of breakage seams and the insufficiently efficient use of mining equipment were the reasons for the coal industry's erratic operation in recent years. Certain association and mine collectives failed to cope with the plans and undersupplied a large quantity of coal. All this is also the result of serious shortcomings in the organization and management of production.

The republic's coal industry has been set big and complex tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is essential to implement effective measures for an increase in the mines' capacity, the retooling of the sector and an improvement in the miners' work and social conditions. It is planned to channel 1.5 times more capital investments than in the 10th Five-Year Plan to this end.

This very year it is necessary to assimilate more than R1 billion and to commission new capacity for the production of 4 million tons of coal. Whereas in the 10th Five-Year Plan 34 shafts weredrilled at operating mines, 90 have to be drilled in the new 5-year period. It is planned to introduce 285 galleries to compensate for abandoned capacity. There will be a considerable increase in the construction of main aeration ventilators and cooling plants and degassing installations. Cardinal measures are beingadopted to accelerate the development of the inherent mine-building base for the performance of such a large amount of work.

Some 63 percent of all coal is currently mined at comprehensively mechanized longwalls. In the new 5-year plan this indicator is to rise mainly thanks to the comprehensive mechanization of mining under the most difficult conditions. It is planned to assimilate the series production of equipment complexes which will help put an end to manual labor in the cutting of thin and steeply dipping seams and also seams with a complex geology.

The extensive mechanization process will also extend to other preparatory operations. It is planned to increase by a factor of almost 1.5 the amount of pit work with the use of combines. The sphere of application of more refined loading machinery and new drilling equipment will be extended.

A target program for the mechanization and automation not only of the basic but also of auxiliary processes has been elaborated and is being introduced in the sector which is aimed at alleviating the labor of 35,000 miners and releasing no less than 15,000 men from heavy manual labor. There will be a 1.5-fold increase in expenditure on the implementation of a comprehensive plan of the social development of enterprises of the sector and an improvement in work conditions and hygiene-sanitation measures. Some 5.7 million square meters of housing, children's establishments, schools, hospitals and polyclinics and dispensaries will be built for the Ukraine's miners.

We have never before had to accomplish such major tasks for the sector's development. The ministry board and association and mine leaders are now concentrating the main attention on the fuller use of the production capacity of the mine and open pit and available equipment and material and labor resources and on increased responsibility and discipline at all levels of management.

In order to realize what is planned we need considerable assistance, particularly in questions of retooling, the pace of which does not yet correspond to the tasks set the sector. It is primarily necessary to organize more rapidly the production of the KM-88 and KM-103 complexes, which are already tested and have given a good account of themselves, and many other types of mining equipment. The coal industry machine-building plants--the Druzhkovka imeni 50-letiya Sovetskoy Ukrainy, the Gorlovka imeni Kirov and the Khar'kov "Svet shakhtera"--have long failed to meet their obligations with respect to the manufacture and supplies of equipment and spares. This applies to an equal extent to enterprises of other machine-building ministries and departments, which are failing to manufacture equipment in the necessary volume. This is seriously slowing down the growth of coal production.

We also request that the leaders of the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industries Enterprises, Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Construction and Special Installation Work render the miners the necessary assistance in the implementation of the big program of capital construction, particularly housing and socio-cultural-everyday facilities.

The workers of the coal industry have embarked with great patriotic enthusiasm on implementation of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Having made socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress widespread, they have produced 600,000 tons of coal over and above the plan since the start of the year. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and our congress that the republic's miners will lend all their efforts for the successful implementation of the new 5-year plan and will always be in the front ranks of the builders of communism (applause).

First Secretary Kachura Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Delegates! We all listened with great attention and satisfaction to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Reported delivered by Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The trenchant, cogent report comprehensively revealed the multifaceted political and organizing work of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, showed the big successes which have been achieved in the republic's economic and social building and determined the new, larger-scale tasks for the future.

Comrades! The Donetskiy Obkom's entire practical work has been performed under the direct leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. We have constantly received real assistance and support from the members and candidates of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee and Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy personally. This has implanted confidence in us and helped us successfully solve many difficult problems.

Discussion of the obkom report in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee exerted a significant influence on an improvement in the work of the party organizations.

We report to the congress that the oblast's communists struggled actively to realize the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas.

More than 60,000 measures with respect to new equipment were implemented, 364 mechanized, flow and transfer lines were commissioned, 1,074 enterprises, shops and sections were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation and 730,000 inventions and production-efficiency proposals were introduced in this time. The 5-year plan for industrial output sales was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 25 December. The miners produced 5.9 million tons of coal in excess of the state plans. Capacities were built and introduced for the mining of 5.7 million tons of coal and the production of 4.7 million tons of steel, 3.4 million tons of coke, 1.8 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and approximately 1 million tons of mineral fertilizer and poultry factory capacity was increased by 3.5 million fowl in the 5-year plan. Some 365 large-scale complexes and works were built and modernized. These included the "Zhdanovskaya-Kapital'naya" Mine, the Uglegorsk GRES, the oxygen-converter shop at the "Azovstal'" Plant, the electroslag remelting shop at the Novokramatorsk Machine-Building Plant, the Makeyevka Cotton-Spinning Factory, the Gorlovka "Stirol" Association and many others.

The working people acquired 194,000 apartments, and schools for 58,000 pupils were commissioned. There was a considerable extension of the network of stores, canteens, service enterprises, motels, dispensaries and children's establishments. Consumer goods production increased 41 percent.

Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the average annual agricultural product increased 14.4 percent.

While speaking of the positive results we also see existing shortcomings and are profoundly aware of the extent of our responsibility for their speediest removal. This applies primarily to our basic sectors--metallurgy, coal, construction, transportation and agriculture.

An improvement in matters in these sectors largely depends on us ourselves. This was the subject of businesslike and high-minded discussion at the recent report and election party meetings and conferences. Practical steps are being taken in respect of the communists' proposals and critical remarks. At the same time it has to be said that there are a number of problems whose solution depends on the republic and union ministries.

The USSR and Ukrainian SSR ministries of ferrous metallurgy have still not fully solved the questions of backing up the established production plans with iron ore raw material, fuel-energy resources, equipment and the spare parts essential for repairs. The USSR Ministry of Coal Industry is not providing for the allocation of the necessary material and financial resources which have been envisaged for the further development of the coal industry of the Donbass in the 5-year plan and up to 1990. And the republic Ministry of Coal Industry is adopting measures insufficiently energetically for the creation of the necessary mine-building base and has not introduced clarity regarding the times for the construction and financing of social facilities. We request that the USSR Gosplan accelerate the solution of this question of importance to the miners.

Comrade Delegates! Armed with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the oblast party organization is working persistently on enhancing the responsibility of the personnel, strengthening performance discipline and perfecting the style and forms and methods of organizational-party and moral-political work. This has created a healthy moral-political atmosphere and a businesslike, creative mood in the labor collectives.

Mass competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress and an increase in every way possible in labor productivity and production efficiency is now widespread in the mines, at the plants and construction projects, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all labor collectives.

Some R33 million of above-plan output was produced in January alone in honor of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The miners have produced 300,000 tons of coal over and above the plan, and the metallurgists have overfulfilled the plan along the entire metallurgical chain.

The indestructible strength of our society lies in loyalty to Leninism and in the unity of party and people. And we may state today at the Ukrainian Communist Party Congress with all due responsibility that the communists and all working people of the twice order-bearing Donetskaya Oblast have been and always will be a strong support of the party's Leninist Central Committee and will give all their forces in selfless service of the cause of Lenin, the cause of communism! (applause)

'Dobropol'yeugol' Association Director Aralov's Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpts] The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have always paid and continue to pay the most unremitting attention to the strengthening of the country's fuel-energy complex and the further development of the coal industry. This can be clearly seen in the example of the "Dobropol'yeugol'" Association. Some R223 million of capital investments were channeled into the development and maintenance of our rayon's

mines in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. Supplies of mining equipment increased considerably. The proportion of the mining of coal with mechanized complexes rose to 86 percent and of the combine drilling of preparatory drifts to 70 percent. The transition to complete containerization of underground transportation is being completed. More than 830 million went on measures connected with an improvement in the miners' work and social life.

The efforts of the labor collectives were geared primarily to an increase in the volume and rate of the drilling of preparatory drifts, the creation of sufficient and high-quality breakage faces at each mine and a refinement of mining. Last year, for example, we increased the volume of drift drilling by 22 kilometers compared with 1975 and raised the drilling rate to 157 meters per month. This made it possible to create at each mine not only the necessary operating breakage face line but also to obtain a reliable longwall reserve.

Many questions of an improvement in the miners' social-cultural and everyday services were solved by the common efforts of the association, gorkom, gorispolkom and union and Komsomol organizations. Measures were implemented in the 10th Five-Year Plan for providing the mining cities--and there are five of them in the association--with amenities and for the repair of housing, roads and social-cultural and everyday facilities. Some 130,000 square meters of housing for miners or 1.5 times more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were built.

The leaders of our mines undertake an improvement of the miners' social-everyday living conditions with the same responsibility and persistence as the solution of production questions. All this has enabled us not only to retain the trained worker personnel on the job but also to additionally attract over 3,000 men to the association's mines.

It has been possible to overcome the lagging in the work of the mines and secure the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a result of the purposeful work of the party organizations, management authorities and all labor collectives. Coal extraction increased by 1.5 million tons in the association compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Evaluating the work critically, it has to be acknowledged that far from full use is being made of available potential. The Central Committee Report was entirely correct in drawing the attention of the sector's workers to the need to cut the time taken to assimilate production capacity, increase the efficiency of the use of mining equipment and further refine the organization of labor and management. This also fully applies to the work of our association. We are working on doing away with these and other shortcomings and will do everything to accomplish the tasks confronting the association's collective in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

However, account has to be taken of the fact that mining and geological conditions become considerably more complicated as the Donbass's mines deepen: rock pressure increases, the temperature and gas profusion rises and there is an increase in the number of seams which are dangerous because of sudden discharges of coal and gas. It is essential to undertake the modernization of the operating mines in good time for the creation of normal work conditions and maintaining the production level. Unfortunately, the higher planning and management authorities do not always take

account of the specific features of the coal enterprises. Capital investments for the modernization of the mines are allocated, as a rule, only for an increase in production capacity. For this reason we are forced to solve questions of maintaining the level of coal production which has been achieved by our own resources, implementing local, costly measures. As a result we are spending much time and resources, but the effectiveness is negligible.

For example, proportional expenditure of capital investments per ton produced at the mines imeni RKKA, "Dobropol'skaya" and "Belozerskaya," where such measures were undertaken by the association's efforts, proved twice as high as at the modernized "Krasnolimanskaya" Mine. We believe it essential that the USSR Gosplan provide a cardinal solution of this problem.

There is one further question deserving serious attention, in our view. The existing economic levers of an increase in labor productivity in the sector are insufficiently effective. The current system of pay and bonuses does not stimulate the workers' interest in an increase in coal production and an improvement in other technical-economic indicators. This is an important question for the entire coal industry, and we request that the USSR Gosplan, State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the Ministry of Coal Industry accelerate the adoption of measures to perfect the system of the miners' remuneration.

First Secretary Kachalovskiy Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] In the 10th Five-Year Plan the oblast's party organizations persistently refined leadership of the economy and improved party-political backup for economic tasks. The industrial production increase constituted R13 billion, and almost R9 billion were assimilated in construction. The average annual gross agricultural product increased more than 12 percent. Much was done with respect to the further development of transport, science and culture and a rise in people's well-being.

At the same time we did not succeed in overcoming all difficulties in economic and social development. Metallurgical industry and some of the enterprises of other sectors failed to cope with the plans, and a lagging was allowed to occur in the production and procurement of certain agricultural products. We have drawn the lessons from this and are seeking ways of the more efficient accomplishment of the increased tasks. For this we are directing organizing and political work primarily toward the introduction everywhere of a comprehensive system of the control of product quality and the efficient use of resources, regarding it as an important factor of fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Practice has confirmed the high fruitfulness of this system, which is insuring more stable work. The proportion of enterprises which have introduced the system now constitutes 25 percent of total industrial production and will have doubled by the end of the year.

In order to obtain the planned increase in volume without the additional enlistment of manpower we are accelerating the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and introducing progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor more extensively. This year even the number of workers in brigades paid in accordance with the labor participation coefficient will increase to 140,000.

Together with this great attention is being paid to enterprise modernization. Almost R250 million less than new construction would have required were spent on this in the last 5-year plan. And the results speak for themselves: there has been a considerable increase in capacity for the production of steel, pipes and coke and for ore mining. We are spreading the experience of modernization without production losses in every possible way.

Other measures are also being adopted, but there is a number of important questions which we cannot solve with our own resources. Thus in ore-mining industry, where 1 billion tons of mining bulk is shifted annually, a considerable number of excavators and bulldozers is due to be written off, and very many of them are standing idle during overhaul. Stripping has fallen seriously behind because of this, and the ore stocks ready for cutting are far less than the norm. The problem is a very important one and it did not arise yesterday. But the workers of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are not adopting effective measures to rectify the situation.

We have raised the question of strengthening the repair base of metallurgy, particularly the construction of a repair plant, many times. Although the republic and USSR ministries of ferrous metallurgy agree that the need for this is urgent, a start on construction is envisaged only at the end of the 5-year plan. I believe that the miners' and metallurgists' needs require a far prompter response.

Addressing our oblast party conference, Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy demanded a more effective improvement in people's living and social conditions. We are taking steps for the further development of group "B" enterprises, an increase in the production of consumer goods in other sectors and trade, consumer, municipal and medical services and an improvement in nature conservation. An important place in our work is occupied by the performance of the tasks connected with the food program.

Practice convinces us that the successful accomplishment of state tasks depends to a decisive extent on local initiative. Take, for example, such an acute problem as the retention of manpower in agriculture. The social reorganization of the countryside is of prime importance here. It is significant that in the 5 rural rayons of the oblast's 12 the able-bodied population not only has not declined but has increased even. And this is primarily thanks to the expansion of the construction of well-appointed housing, sociocultural and everyday facilities and surfaced roads. This year proportional expenditure on these facilities will rise to 25 percent of total capital investments. The capacities of the rural construction organizations are being increased and house-building combines are being installed. We are strengthening the construction brigades which have been set up on each farm. We are also stimulating individual home building. In addition to Gosbank credit, big loans from kolkhoz funds are being allocated for this. We thus achieved the point last year at which the village was on a par with the city in the introduction of housing per 1,000 of population.

All this is being combined with constant concern for the growth of agricultural production. Comprehensive programs for an increase in soil fertility, the creation of a firm fodder base, the intensification of dairy livestock raising and poultry breeding for meat, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in product quality and others are being implemented. We are continuing work

on the development of fish farming on an industrial basis. We are developing the auxiliary farms of the enterprises and also the private farms of the citizens. Members of the obkom bureau and oblispolkom constantly monitor the solution of the key questions of the countryside's economic and social development.

Separate mention should be made of an increase in the efficiency of irrigable farming. It has been a question for many years now of it being essential to plan and finance irrigation in a complete complex, but, as before, the plans provide for the hydraulic work only and fail to take account of the need for production facilities, housing and reclamation equipment. We urgently request that the republic Council of Ministers settle this question.

Comrades! We are profoundly aware that economic-political tasks will be accomplished the more successfully the higher the working people's creative initiative and activeness. The party organizations are concentrating their efforts on just this. Great assistance in an increase in their efficiency and an improvement in the leadership of the local soviets, unions, Komsomol and people's control authorities is being rendered by CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decrees. The labor collectives and their moral-psychological climate and the fruitfulness of educational efforts in all spheres of people's vital activity are the main subject of party-political activity here.

We pay constant attention to the introduction of positive experience. As the report observed, there is much of it in the republic. We were convinced of this once again yesterday, during visits to Kiev's enterprises. The Central Committee departments should evidently disseminate the experience of the Kievans and also of other cities and oblasts more energetically in all the labor collectives.

Comrades! Permit me to assure the congress that the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast party organization will continue to constantly perfect organizing and political work for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party. The communists and all working people of the oblast will spare no efforts, energy or labor in order to honorably fulfill the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress (applause).

First Secretary Yel'chenko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Comrades! In organizing fulfillment of the decisions of congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee the gorkom has concentrated the attention of the communists and all working people on the further potential of the city's entire socioeconomic potential.

And much has been done in this direction. The collectives of Kiev's industrial enterprises fulfilled the 5-year plan in total output sales by 10 December last year. There was 43.4 percent more output in the 5 years than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The volume of consumer goods increased almost 21 percent. Labor productivity increased 23.5 percent. Assimilated capital investment increased by almost one-fourth. One out of every four Kievans improved their housing conditions. Hundreds of trading, consumer, medical and other types of service facilities were commissioned.

With every passing year the life of Kievans as a whole, as of the working people of other of the republic's cities and oblasts and our whole country, is becoming materially better and spiritually richer. They are warmly grateful to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, who bestowed on the city of Kiev the Challenge Red Banner for work results achieved last year. This award will serve as an incentive to shock labor to accomplish the tasks which will be set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! Questions of the gorkom's activity were comprehensively analyzed at the recent city report and election conference, in which, as is known, members and candidates of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee participated. In his speech at the conference Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy raised fundamental problems connected with the prospects of the further development of the republic's capital and the model organization of all party work and scrupulously pointed out the shortcomings and gaps here.

Indeed, we have not yet learned to work without laggards either in industry or, particularly, in construction. Many problems of service of the public are being solved too slowly in Kiev. Cultural life could and should be far more active, and public order should be higher. A number of party organizations is not yet exerting due influence on the life of the labor collectives. The city party conference outlined paths for the removal of these shortcomings and an improvement in work.

At the same time a number of serious problems has arisen in the city, the most acute of which are the unjustifiably high rate of mechanical increase in the population, which is considerably outstripping the forecasts and which has seriously complicated the solution of social-everyday questions. Certain union ministries, primarily those of a machine-building and instrument-building production structure, are planning an increase in the numbers of those employed at their Kiev enterprises without taking stock of the actual situation or, sometimes, the opinion of city organizations. We request that the USSR Gosplan examine these matters.

The growing complexity of emerging problems makes it incumbent upon us, as the report emphasizes, to work better, increasing party influence on the socioeconomic development processes. We are directed toward precisely this by the draft Main Directions for the 26th party congress.

To take a fundamental question--an increase in social production efficiency--this task is incomparably more complex than that which amounted to the simple requirement that the state plan be fulfilled in quantitative indicators. Put simply, it cannot be taken by storm. In Kiev, for example, despite the comparatively high degree of the associations' and enterprises' provision with equipment, the growth of industrial production thanks to an increase in labor productivity was little more than 80 percent in the last 5-year plan.

This is why we warmly support the line being pursued by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee toward the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Considerable experience of the solution of these important tasks has been accumulated in the republic as a result of creative quest. From the assistance to scientific-technical progress councils and headquarters through the comprehensive target programs for the solution of urgent scientific-technical and socioeconomic problems--

this is a considerable contribution to a great cause. Six city programs drawn up in Kiev, in particular, with the direct participation of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the gorkom embrace the most important spheres of the social production and life of Kievans.

Comrades! In examining the multifaceted activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee we cannot fail to mention the exceptionally great attention which the Central Committee and Politburo have paid to a refinement in the work style. This has been perceived particularly by the comrades who have participated directly in Central Committee plenums and Politburo and Secretariat sessions. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is worthily inheriting the example of a Leninist work style inherent in the CPSU Central Committee, our party's Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

Style of work is an exceptionally multifaceted concept. But it is particularly important, we believe, to note that the main line--an enhancement in the responsibility of cadres and all communists for a profoundly party-minded approach to the entrusted assignment and for the results of work in any area--runs firmly and consistently through the entire activity of the republic Communist Party Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. And it should be said for fairness's sake that Comrade Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy gives the lead in all matters and in the assertion of such a style (applause).

As the capital's party organization, the city organization and its cadres enjoy the special attention of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The gorkom reported twice to the Central Committee in the period under review. The Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo entirely justifiably wish to see in Kiev the exemplary organization of party work in all spheres of economic and sociopolitical life. The gorkom will work consistently on the accomplishment of this task.

We understand that it can only be accomplished successfully by considerably improving the selection and training of cadres and insuring, as mentioned in the report, "an appreciable turnabout in their management thinking" and, what is particularly important, the formation in the cadres of the high attributes of political leaders. I would like to emphasize particularly in the light of this the need for an increase in the inculcation in the cadres and all working people of communist morality. A number of party organizations has not yet learned to make effective use of the force of the labor collectives in the interests of moral conditioning. It is precisely here that boundless opportunities open up for fostering such determining attributes of the Soviet individual as a communist attitude toward work and public property, patriotism and internationalism and fidelity to the Leninist friendship of the peoples.

Comrades! Kiev is approaching its sesquimillenium. This glorious jubilee will be a major event in sociopolitical life and a festival of the friendship of the Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples and all our country's fraternal peoples. Kievans are grateful to the working people of all the republic's oblasts for the assistance which they are rendering in the preparations for the jubilee and are endeavoring to provide it with a fitting greeting.

First Secretary Dobriko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Comrade Delegates!

Every communist and every Soviet individual understands full well and declares to the whole world with lofty pride and dignity that all our achievements are the result of the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding theoretician and practitioner of the communist movement, gifted statesman of the present day and man of great heart, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (applause).

I wish to note with great satisfaction that the successes of our republic have been possible as a result of the fact that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy personally have implemented the CPSU Central Committee's directives creatively and with great skill.

We concentrated our attention at the oblast report and election conference on shortcomings, unsolved problems and unutilized resources and potential. Both the obkom report and the delegates' speeches dealt with the causes and the practical measures which we have to implement. This approach enabled every communist to understand his role and place in practical activity.

It follows from the Central Committee Report that an important place in the work of the republic party organization was occupied by questions of ideological work and the inculcation in all people, particularly the youth, of an active position in life and the need to work creatively and with inspiration. This forced us to decisively reorganize ideological and educational work. We succeeded in formulating a system of the organizationof educational work among different categories of the population.

Taking into consideration the fact that L'vovskaya Oblast, like all the republic's western oblasts, embarked by virtue of certain historical conditions somewhat later on the path of socialist transformations and the fact that overseas bourgeois-nationalist and Uniate centers are striving actively to influence a certain part of the population, the party committees are paying unremitting attention to propaganda of the Soviet way of life, the international and patriotic education of the working people and atheistic work.

Systemic work is being performed in the production collectives on educating people on the basis of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the working class, which possesses a high level of political maturity, education, culture and discipline and the ability to accomplish the most complex social and production tasks. The task of insuring that a leader be the tutor of his collective is being realized increasingly in this work.

Attaching particular significance to the upbringing of the 80,000-strong detachment of VUZ students, we formulated and introduced a system of enhancing the quality of the training of specialists, which embraces the entire complex of the tuition and

moral conditioning of future specialists. This experience was approved by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and recommended for introduction in all the country's educational institutions.

Hundreds of sociopolitical international Yaroslav Galan and "Sons Bear the Fathers' Banner" clubs function in the schools, vocational-technical schools and tekhnikums. However, under the conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world we are obliged to seek out new forms of work, particularly individual, and to strive for a situation wherein each communist is an active ideological party fighter.

We all understand, in particular, the statewide significance of an increase in the production of mineral fertilizers. Our oblast produces 90 percent of the country's natural sulfur, however there is not enough of it to insure that operating enterprises work at full capacity even, not to mention those being newly built. The reason is that in the 10th Five-Year Plan the USSR Gosplan channeled resources mainly into the development of production capacity and neglected development of the mineral mining base. There has been no change in the picture in 1981.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum substantiated the development of a food program. We all understand that an increase in agricultural production, primarily of meat and milk, is the foundation here. L'vovskaya Oblast's natural-climatic conditions enable us to increase production of these products, but for this we need fodder.

Solution of the questions of an increase in fodder production is being held back by the incorrect attitude of the republic planning authorities. For example, in the oblast's mountain and foothill areas, where people have for many centuries engaged in animal husbandry, we are sowing cereals, sugar beet, flax and potatoes. All these crops are loss-making, while the cereals frequently do not mature at all. In the best years cereals under these conditions yield 15 quintals of feed units per hectare and grass mixtures 40-50 quintals. It is clear to all which is the more profitable.

We believe that in questions of planning agricultural production it is essential to be guided strictly by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in the Planning and Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products." And in such a vast republic as ours it is essential, we believe, to undertake the planning of agricultural production with regard for the climatic conditions of each region.

No one has any doubt as to the need for an improvement in the structure of the management of construction and a reduction in expenditure on maintenance of the managerial machinery. But this is often effected in ill-considered fashion, to the detriment of production. Labor engineers, accounts department workers and deputy chiefs in the construction administrations and the estimates-contract and financial departments in the trusts have been cut back. Yet at the same time the ministry staffs are frequently growing. It is obviously high time for the republic Gosstroy to create a procedure for calculating the production capacity of the construction subdivisions and grounds for the establishment of their optimum structures and staffs.

The procedure of the control authorities' checking of the organizations under their jurisdiction also needs regulating. It is often done by different authorities at one and the same time and tears many people away from their main work. It would appear necessary to study this question and, perhaps, under the aegis of the people's control committees and with the participation of all departments concerned, conduct the checks less frequently but at a higher quality (applause).

First Secretary Goncharenko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Comrades! Our congress is being held on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, which will sum up the results of the constructive activity of the party and the entire Soviet people in realization of the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and will reveal new vistas of communist building. In the course of the precongress report and election campaign the party organizations analyzed their work comprehensively and in depth, proceeding from Lenin's instructions that we must bring to the congress "practical experience which has been well considered and attentively processed by the common labor and common efforts of all party members."

As a result of the efforts of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and its Politburo a businesslike, work atmosphere and a benevolent and, at the same time, exacting attitude toward cadres has been created and established in the republic's party organizations. This policy is being pursued with party-minded scrupulousness and persistently and with great attention to the cadres and a comprehensive consideration of the objective situation by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. At the behest of all the oblast's communists the congress delegates from the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast party organization declare their complete support for the political line and practical activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with respect to fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress (applause).

The report spoke with Bol'shevist forthrightness and candor about the difficulties encountered in the course of realization of the 5-year plan quotas and the shortcomings in the work of the party organizations, soviet and economic authorities and certain ministries and departments. We see these shortcomings in our work also. The report spoke with particular concern about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the coal industry. We apply the criticism expressed on this score primarily to our oblast party organization. Questions of the work of this sector were posed very pointedly at the 21st oblast party conference. It has to be said that over the past 4 years a significant proportion of the oblast's mines and associations failed to fulfill the state plans. Poor use is made of mining equipment in many mine collectives, drilling is lagging considerably behind schedule and the level of labor discipline still does not, unfortunately, correspond to today's requirements.

The party committees and primary party organizations of the oblast and the management authorities are implementing organizational, engineering-technical and educational measures to stabilize the work of the enterprises of this sector. However, we have not yet managed to achieve positive results. Some 37 of the 93 mines are currently in an extremely parlous situation.

The obkom believes that in determining the quotas for the 11th Five-Year Plan and being guided here by the CPSU Central Committee decree on a further refinement of the management mechanism and the tasks of the party and state authorities the republic and union ministries and the planning authorities, primarily the USSR Gosplan,

must, with the participation of the planning institutes, determine the potential of the oblast's mines in terms of coal production up to 1985 on the basis of practicable engineering calculations and the actual state of affairs.

Together with the adoption of prompt measures to stabilize the work of the mines the obkom and the oblast's party committees see as the main task a fundamental improvement in mine construction.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to perform R1.25 billion of construction and installation work and commission new capacity for the production of 10.4 million tons of coal. However, the existing construction organizations are manifestly insufficient for the accomplishment of this task. It is therefore necessary in the immediate future to solve the question of the creation of a new major mine-building organization in the oblast.

The oblast's party committees will work constantly on reinforcing the local party links and persistently operate such that each member of the party be profoundly aware that being a political fighter thereof means being always ahead and where things are most difficult; and daily confirming his membership of the great party of communists by personal example and his whole life (applause).

Our party is proceeding toward its next congress with a concise and clear program. It was set forth in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and in the draft Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990. This program is aimed at a further increase in the efficiency of the country's economy and corresponds in full to the interests of the Soviet people and the interests of peace and social progress. The oblast's communists and working people entirely approve and support it. Soviet people note with profound satisfaction that the attainment of the heights of developed socialism and the realization of the party's political course formulated by the 24th and 25th congresses are inseparably connected with the multifaceted, fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. The activity of the Central Committee is a striking model of a truly Leninist approach to the formulation and implementation of domestic and foreign policy (applause).

Warm approval and cordial gratitude is evoked in the communists and working people of the oblast, as the entire country, by the titanic activity of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The results of the development of our party and the Soviet society and state and the broad prospects of further advancement convincingly corroborate the historic truth of Lenin's words to the effect that we are proceeding toward communism inevitably and unavoidably (applause).

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee that the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast party organization will work constantly on fulfillment of the decisions which will be adopted by the 26th CPSU and 26th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and make a fitting contribution to the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might (applause).

First Secretary Grintsov Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpt] The oblast party organization drew the conclusions from the criticism addressed to us at the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plans declined from 8.4 percent in 1975 to 3.7 percent in 1980. The manufacture of products of the highest category increased from 4.4 to 20 percent.

All this does not, of course, mean that everything possible was done. We are aware that the shortcomings mentioned in the Central Committee Report apply to our oblast also. There is much that we have not achieved in the use of potential in industry, primarily thanks to the modernization of operating enterprises, the mechanization of manual labor and the saving of materials. The improvement in the management of capital construction is not proceeding as actively as we would wish. Livestock productiveness is growing too slowly. In the last 2 years there was a considerable shortfall in the supply to the state of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, milk and meat.

This is explained not only by weather conditions but also by shortcomings in the organizing work of a number of primary party organizations, gorkoms and raykoms and the obkom.

In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum measures are being adopted for the fuller commissioning of production potential and the more purposeful use of the positive experience of organizing and mass-political work.

We have considerable potential in an increase in the efficiency of production capacity. We believe that the union and republic ministries must join actively in this work. Just one example. The "Khimprom" Production Association systematically fulfills the plans for the production of mineral fertilizer set by the ministry. However, owing to the insufficient provision with raw material, capacity for its production is not being utilized. In the last 2 years alone this was the reason for the nonproduction of 1.2 million tons of mineral fertilizer. And in the current year the plan conveyed to the association is 640,000 tons below installed capacity. We believe that the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production should examine this question.

As far as agricultural production is concerned, pretty good advance stocks have been created in this sector for fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. Zonal specialization has already been carried out in farming. Fodder production is being separated off into an independent subdivision. We are striving for the complete assimilation of animal husbandry complexes. Livestock unit modernization is being performed extensively.

Work on strengthening the rayon level is being performed consistently.

I would also like to express certain wants. The oblast is situated in a complex zone for the production and procurement of agricultural products and is packed with

laborious industrial crops whose maturation and harvesting occur simultaneously. We are experiencing an acute shortage of harvesting equipment and transportation, which is leading to harvest losses and a deterioration in the quality of the product, particulary fodder. The procurement of sugar beet in this time increased 17 percent, but the capacity of the sugar refineries increased less than 5 percent. The raw material processing time has increased considerably. Insufficient resources are being allocated the republic Ministry of Food Industry for the construction of housing and social-everyday facilities and the development of the sovkhozes. We request that the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan examine these questions attentively.

The oblast still lags considerably behind republic-average indicators in certain sectors of the consumer service sphere. We request that the republic Gosplan and ministry continue together with us work on putting an end to this lagging.

Comrades! There was an improvement in the oblast party organization's organizational-party and ideological work in the period under review. The Leninist standards of party life are being observed. The qualitative composition of the cadres was improved and their responsibility enhanced.

The entire organizing and moral-political work of the oblast party organization is constructed with regard for instilling in each person the realization that the further strengthening of the might of our motherland and a rise in Soviet people's well-being depend to a decisive extent on the creative initiative and results of the activity of the labor collectives and the high consciousness, activeness and conscientiousness of each communist and each worker.

It is pleasant for us to report today that the precongress pledges for the manufacture of industrial products are being fulfilled successfully. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are doing everything to cope with the plans for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state. Preparations for spring field work are being performed in organized fashion.

The Sumskaya Oblast party organization delegation unanimously supports the proposal that the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress be approved in toto (applause).

Permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the congress delegates that the communists and all working people of the oblast will work persistently and creatively on realization of the tasks which will be drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress (applause).

First Secretary Girenko Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Thanks to the attention and assistance of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government, much was done in the oblast to solve social problems. More housing, schools and children's preschool establishments were built than outlined in the 5-year plan. At the same time we are profoundly aware that the results could have been better if the obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms had

striven more persistently for an enhancement in the responsibility of all personnel for the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and pledges and if all labor collectives had struggled properly for an increase in labor productivity. All our plans and all the tasks confronting us are ultimately decided by people and their will, minds and hands. And for this reason work with people has always been and remains in the forefront of the activity of each party organization.

Of all the important tasks of the development of agricultural production, a considerable increase in meat and milk production is of paramount importance. Prolonged and strenuous effort is required for its accomplishment. The oblast's party committees understand full well that everything must be subordinated to this goal: concern for an improvement in the structure of the sown areas, fodder production, an increase in the gross harvests of grain, primarily thanks to forage crops--corn, barley and peas. Unfortunately, the grain of forage crops constituted only 29.2 percent of the gross harvest on average in the 5-year period. As a result, much wheat is still being used for livestock feed, which inevitably leads to the overexpenditure of fodder.

A further intensification of agricultural production is possible primarily on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of agricultural science and advanced practice. The measures adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and V.V. Shcherbitskiy personally to strengthen science's ties to production are producing good results. The introduction in the oblast of the industrial techniques of tomato production, which was awarded the Ukrainian SSR State Prize in 1980, enabled us to reduce labor-intensiveness by a factor of 2.3 and prime costs by a factor of 1.7 with a yield of 500 and more quintals per hectare. The employment of a number of other scientific developments is also having a considerable economic effect. Following the example of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin Southern Branch concluded an agreement on creative cooperation with Khersonskaya Oblast. A comprehensive program of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agricultural production was drawn up with the participation of many of the republic's scientific research institutes and the oblast's agricultural authorities. The savings derived from its introduction are put at R130 million.

Some 340,000 hectares are currently irrigated in the oblast. The greetings of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and also the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with the completion of the construction of the Main Kakhovka Trunk Canal imeni V.I. Lenin inspire the oblast's reclamation workers and farmers and make it incumbent upon us to work better. Questions of an increase in the efficiency of irrigation were examined at an obkom plenum. Last year the irrigated hectare "did the work" of 2.3 hectares of non-irrigated crops and, in the zone of the Kakhovka irrigation system, 2.9 hectares. And this was not fortuitous, but the result of a comprehensive approach to the assimilation of the Kakhovka irrigation system in accordance with the party and government decision. The results could have been even better if a comprehensive approach had been adopted in irrigated farming everywhere. The irrigable hectare is receiving insufficient mineral fertilizer, is inadequately supplied with equipment, particularly fodder-producing equipment, and is understaffed. It is necessary, we

believe, to examine the task of an increase in irrigation efficiency as a target comprehensive program. Of course, the republic Gosplan and agricultural ministries should have the decisive say here. We also consider it essential to continue construction of the Kakhovka irrigation system as a most important directive construction project and to include in the plan of the republic's economic and social development in 1981-1985 the start of the construction of this system's Serogozskiy Canal.

Comrade Delegates! The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress will arm us with the invaluable experience of organizing and educational work accumulated by the republic's party organizations in the past 5-year period. The political approach to the solution of economic and social tasks with which Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy's report was imbued, the propositions and conclusions formulated in it and the decisions of our congress will serve as an effective means in the struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for implementation of the decisions of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The communists of the Kherson region assure the CPSU Central Committee and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that in the cohesive ranks of the republic party organization they will struggle persistently for implementation of the party's plans and spare no effort for the establishment of communist ideals (applause).

First Secretary Morgun Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Problems of an increase in sugar beet production were most important ones for the oblast. Poltavans increased the harvest and fulfilled the 5-year plan. Processing was no less acute a question. Approximately 1 million tons of roots were shipped out of the oblast annually. The sugar-refining season lasted more than 150 days, and raw material and sugar were lost. The 11th refinery has now been built. The powerful enterprise was started up on schedule and has already processed 600,000 tons of beet sugar. In the 5 years the capacity of the oblast's refineries increased 37 percent.

Many other economic and social issues were solved successfully. But evaluating the work critically, it has to be said that use was not made of all possibilities. A number of enterprises is failing to fulfill the plans and permitting losses of work time and material resources; and there are shortcomings in construction. This was evaluated scrupulously at the party conferences. The obkom and gorkoms and raykoms have drawn the lessons from the shortcomings and are taking steps to do away with them.

The republic is a debtor in the production and sale to the state of grain. Inasmuch as the nonplow tilling of the soil for grain crops has been extensively introduced on our farms in recent years and in terms of the 5-year plan results the addition to the harvest was no bigger than in other oblasts, there is, naturally, greater interest than usual in this question. Certain comrades are inclined to cite nonmoldboard plowing as the reason for the failures in grain farming.

In this connection I consider it necessary to report to the congress that it is not the new nonplow system of working the soil which is to blame. On the contrary,

it has rescued us. Before last year we were getting good harvests, despite the fact that we produce and apply less organic fertilizer than anybody per hectare of forest-steppe zone land, our beet-sowing oblasts received the least mineral fertilizer from stocks and we had the worst winter wheat predecessor crops. For example, 24 percent of winter crops are accommodated on stubble in the forest steppe on average, but 38 percent in Poltavskaya Oblast. The lagging in the production of organic fertilizer is our fault, and the sharpest criticism for this will be received by us in the proper manner. But as far as stubble predecessors are concerned, we will seek a way out. We request that the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan help us in this.

In 4 years of the 5-year plan we had a good increase in the yield and gross harvest of grain. Disaster struck last year and caused a deterioration in the overall indicator. Downpours lasting many weeks on the ripe grain led to an unprecedented amount of it being washed away. All oblasts of the republic suffered, but those suffered the most where the most rain fell. Blaming nonmoldboard plowing for the grain shortfall is to sin against the truth.

Among the congress delegates is Stepan Yakovlevich Dmitrenko, chairman of Novosanzharskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Sovetskoy Konstitutsii, who has graduated from the great school of life. He has headed the farm for more than 30 years. He is a pioneer of nonmoldboard plowing. Back in the first postwar years, lacking the proper tools, the kolkhoz worked the fields with shallow plows and cultivators and obtained better results than after the plow. Stepan Yakovlevich's is a taciturn, solid peasant's character. He is not hasty with forecasts and is cautious in evaluating the harvest until it is in the barn. Despite all his cautiousness, last year he said confidently, showing the ripe grain to an authoritative commission of scientists and agronomists, that he would harvest roughly no less than 40 quintals per hectare. Nor did the commission doubt this. After 2 weeks of incessant rain, we saw him in the fields with tears in his eyes--this soldier of the front and war veteran knew then the tragdey of his grain. The kolkhoz harvested only one-half of what it had anticipated.

For several years certain scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sugar Beet repeated over and over: we will not permit flatblade cutting in the sugar beet crop rotations. They were frightened of weeds and a reduction in yield. But application of the new techniques in the fields preceding the beet enabled our workers in the 10th Five-Year Plan to increase the yield and gross harvest of this crop by almost 40 percent. Last year Poltavans obtained the highest yield of sugar per hectare in the country, and the plants the highest yield of products per quintal of raw material. As you can see, these scientists' forecasts were not justified. Moreover, last year 4,500 hectares of beet were sown on fields tilled by the nonplow method, and both the harvest and the sugar content of the roots were higher than after tilling by plow.

Our agronomists are now endeavoring to prepare as much field as possible without the plow for sugar beet also. But the obkom has been forced to restrain them, although we are profoundly convinced that the new techniques will be considerably better for beet also. The question arises: why are we restraining them? Because the implements with which we have been supplied cover only 50 percent of requirements, and the specialists will not be able to work the land well.

Unanimously approving the CPSU Central Committee draft, the communists and working people of the oblast have adopted upgraded pledges and developed competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. In January the production collectives sold R4 million in products over and above the plan. The rural workers overfulfilled the monthly quota for the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that the communists and working people of Poltavskaya Oblast will assiduously fulfill the party's decisions and the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas and make a fitting contribution to the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might (applause).

First Secretary Kavun Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Comrades! The Zhitomirskaya Oblast party organization concentrated its entire organizing and political work on insuring the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural building in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU and 25th Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan industrial production in our oblast increased 21 percent. Some R117 million of products were sold over and above the plan. Some 450 new products were assimilated. The manufacture of products of the highest quality category increased eightfold. Under exceptionally difficult weather conditions the rural workers increased the production and procurement of the majority of agricultural products. Much was done for the successful solution of important social problems and a further rise in the working people's material and cultural living standard.

However, the desired results were not achieved in a number of indicators of the development of the economy, for which the oblast was fairly criticized in the Central Committee Report. We are not making full use of resources and potential in industry and capital construction. Questions of a refinement in management are not being solved purposefully and persistently everywhere.

We realize that our work indicators would be considerably better if the surmounting of difficulties and the removal of shortcomings were more prompt and if proper use were made of the experience of production frontrunners and innovators and the achievements of the scientific organization of labor.

The efforts of the party, soviet and management authorities and the public organizations are now geared toward insuring an acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate, an improvement in the use of fixed capital and an intensification of the regime of economy and thrift.

In agriculture everything is being done to secure an increase in the production and procurement of plant-growing and animal husbandry products. We see as the main way to achieve this an increase in soil fertility and the overall standard of farming and a strengthening of the fodder base. Great attention is paid to an improvement in pureblood breeding and reproduction of the herd. The work done in this area enabled us even under last year's difficult conditions to obtain 91 calves per 100 cows.

Measures are currently being adopted for the organized completion of the livestock wintering. Comprehensive preparations for field work are under way.

It is common knowledge that not all questions can be solved successfully locally without the participation and due support of the higher authorities. The report was very right to raise the question of the need for a considerable increase in the returns from each hectare of land. The successful solution of this problem under the conditions of our oblast largely depends on land improvement. After all, 60 percent of agricultural land requires regulation of the water characteristics. But with the rate of reclamation work which has evolved, it will take many decades to drain these areas. We have raised this question repeatedly, but a fitting decision has not been made.

A difficult situation has come about in the oblast in connection with power supply. Approximately 20 percent of the power transmission lines are on wooden poles in need of replacement. Almost one-half of the substations lacks second transformers. There were 700 emergency shutdowns in the oblast last year alone. There is no need to mention what damage is done to the economy here, particularly agriculture. Yet the measures adopted by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are manifestly inadequate. The material resources allocated annually enable us to repair only one-third of the planned lines. We request that the republic Council of Ministers render assistance in this important matter.

Comrades! Thousands of labor collectives and production pacesetters have adopted additional upgraded pledges in socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that the party organization and all working people of the oblast will struggle selflessly together with the entire party and people for the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might (applause).

Military District Commander Gerasimov Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 5-6

[Text] Dear Comrades! Permit me to convey to you, delegates and guests of the 26th Ukrainain Communist Party Congress, combat army greetings on behalf of the personnel of the Red Banner Kiev Military District (applause).

The district's fighting men, like the entire Soviet people, are approaching the 26th congress of their own CPSU closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by the outstanding present-day politician and statesman, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev (applause).

The district's troops received the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990" with great enthusiasm. Warmly approving the party's plans for communist building and its domestic and foreign policy, the district's personnel understands that the building of communism is inseparably connected with insuring its reliable defense against the encroachments of all aggressive forces.

It is well known that the policy of detente and international cooperation pursued by the party and the Soviet Government is encountering stubborn resistance on the part of aggressive imperialist states, primarily the United States. Its military-political course amounts to changing the correlation of forces by any means, achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and undermining their influence in the world arena. Beijing is also operating at one with imperialist reaction. Its anti-Sovietism is assuming an increasingly malicious and refined nature.

Japanese militarism is raising its head. The military-political rapprochement of the United States, Japan and China is becoming a reality. Dangerous centers of military confrontation are being created in various regions of the world. Under these conditions Lenin's wise behest--make a proper study of military matters--has for us the ring of a sacred party mandate. Carrying out these requirements, the commanders, political authorities and party organizations have adopted a number of measures for a further increase in the troops' combat readiness, the high-performance mastery of weapons and military equipment and the rearing of defenders of the socialist motherland boundlessly devoted to the party and the people.

The period which has elapsed since the 25th CPSU Congress has been accompanied for the district's troops, as for the Soviet Armed Forces as a whole, by the accomplishment of many exceptionally important tasks. The fighting men were taught decisive actions in a difficult situation, the use of weapons and combat equipment at full power and a continuous upgrading of the level of field and air training. Many units achieved good and excellent results. The number of subunits rated excellent, training standouts and qualified specialists increased.

The quality of the teaching rose and the work on molding lofty moral-political attributes in the students and officer cadets improved in the military-training institutions.

All this testifies that the commanders, political authorities and party organizations are actively influencing all aspects of the life and training of the personnel and insuring in practice the vanguard role of the communists in the struggle for the achievement of new high-performance indicators.

The district's troops also made a definite contribution to the economic results of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The military construction workers successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges. They built a number of facilities improving the troops' cultural-social conditions. The workers of the district's military sovkhozes successfully completed the 10th Five-Year Plan. In 1980 they fulfilled the plan for the production of grain 108 percent and milk 110 percent.

The troops participate directly in the republic's economic life: the soldier-railmen are laying railroad track; and the motor subunits annually haul millions of tons of agricultural freight. From year to year the district's troops carry out assignments to protect bridges and hydraulic works against ice flows and the spring-fall flood tides and assist the local power organs to evacuate the population from flooded areas and to restore damaged communications, displaying high organization and good specialized training here.

Our soldier collectives are working with great intensity in the new training year. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress is assuming increasingly large proportions. The soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers have charted new boundaries of their combat improvement aimed at an increase in the efficiency of the training process, the quality of the plans of combat and political training and the first-rate mastery of weapons and combat equipment.

The results of the first month of winter training show that the adopted pledges are being successfully fulfilled. All this gives us the right to report to the congress that the district's troop personnel is ready at any moment to act decisively to protect the security of our own motherland and honorably perform its patriotic and international duty (applause).

Our army days engender not only heroes of soldierly labor and military affairs experts. The high attributes of the Soviet citizen--the armed defender of the motherland of the great Lenin and the motherland of October--are displayed in them. The Soviet soldier is always ready to come to assistance and lend support at a difficult time. The selfless martial labor of our sappers in clearing Ukrainian soil of the bombs, shells and mines remaining after the last war continues. In the last 5 years they discovered and rendered harmless over 500,000 explosives. There are soldiers serving in the army who have to their credit thousands of defused mines, shells and bombs. Thus last year alone more than 60,000 various explosives were discovered and rendered harmless under the direct command and with the personal participation of Maj Vasiliy Iosifovich Batyl'chuk (applause).

Such examples could be continued. But what has been said is sufficient to graphically describe the moral makeup of the soldier of the new world and his profound awareness of his civic, soldierly and international duty.

Comrades! The enhanced level of the combat and political training of the troops and the successful fulfillment of economic quotas are convincing testimony to the efficiency of the command of and concern for and attention to the Armed Forces on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally (applause). Constant attention and assistance is being given the district's troops by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government, the local party and soviet authorities and Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, personally (applause).

Great and varied work on the military-patriotic upbringing and training of our youth for service in the Soviet Army is being performed by the republic's party and soviet authorities, the Komsomol, the DOSAAF, the "Znaniye" Society and veterans of labor and the Armed Forces. As a result of this work a reinforcement is being sent to the Armed Forces from the Ukraine's cities and villages which has sound general educational, technical and physical training and is capable of worthily performing its sacred duty in defense of the socialist motherland.

The ties of patronage of science, culture and art personalities to our units and formations, which are strengthening from year to year, are having a beneficent impact on the processes occurring in the army. The commanders and political authorities

are being rendered great assistance by the creative and scientific collectives of Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Khar'kov and other of the Ukraine's cities. Artistes, scientists, motion picture workers, journalists and writers are frequent guests in the most remote garrisons.

In speaking of the positive aspects of our activity we are clearly aware that there are still many shortcomings and unsolved questions in the work of the commanders, political authorities and party organizations. There are a number of problems which have to be solved by joint efforts. Questions of combat and mobilization readiness within the jurisdiction of the local party and soviet authorities demand great attention. It is necessary in some places to considerably improve work on basic military training and adopt measures with greater persistence to enhance the stability of civil defense.

The contemporary level of development of military matters is also making new demands of heroic-patriotic education, which the party regards as an inalienable part of our people's moral-political conditioning. It is primarily a question of the need for a refinement in all elements of the system of the formation in our younger generation of high civic qualities and a correct comprehension of its duty to society.

Intricate combat equipment and weapons, the increased intensiveness of combat training, the special responsibility of the combat tours of duty and the high intensity of daily service demand high-minded maturity, great physical fitness and sound technical training more than ever before. And these qualities should be inculcated in the home, at school and on the job and intensified and refined during service in the Armed Forces.

Upbringing is not a seasonal but permanent business. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy put it well in the Central Committee Report when he said that words or an artistic image are also a weapon. We believe that the republic's creative intelligentsia will shortly create new works devoted to military-patriotic subject matter and works which will serve the noble cause of bringing up young people who are strong in spirit and ready for exploits in the name of the motherland (applause).

Comrades! Winter training is currently at its height among the district's troops. Our soldiers are honing their combat skill and strengthening combat readiness. They are embraced by a single aspiration and a single fervor--to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress and contribute to the realization of the magnificent plans of communist building in our country.

Permit me to assure you, dear comrades, that the district's troops are always ready to perform their constitutional duty with honor and dignity! (Applause)

Fleet Commander Khovrin Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Dear Comrades! Permit me on behalf of the Military Council, the communists and all fighting men of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet to convey to you, delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and, through you, to all the republic's communists and working people our warm combat naval greetings (applause).

We listened with great attention and interest to the report of Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which revealed strikingly and convincingly the all-around work of the republic's party organizations on implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and decrees and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We wholly and fully approve the political line and practical activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and its Politburo (applause).

The Soviet people scored big successes in the 10th Five-Year Plan. These successes gratify and evoke great pride in us soldiers. Being an integral part of the country's single economic complex, the Soviet Ukraine is making a tremendous contribution to the solution of questions of the socioeconomic and cultural building and the strengthening of the defense capability of the USSR (applause).

Accomplishing the tasks of communist building, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government constantly pursue the Leninist foreign policy of peace and endeavor to improve the international atmosphere, in which there has recently been a sharp exacerbation through the fault of U.S. reactionary circles and the present Chinese leadership. Under these conditions the party is doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense capability. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev evocatively and strikingly expressed the tremendous significance which he attaches to these questions. "There are two things," he said, "which have always been and will remain the subject of my chief concerns. Bread for the people and the country's security."

We military people are constantly aware of the CPSU's growing role in leadership of the Armed Forces and the party and government's constant concern for an increase in their combat might. In recent years the navy, as an integral part of our Armed Forces, has been furnished with first-class modern weapons and combat equipment. We are receiving the latest surface ships and submarines. Naval aviation, of which ship-based aviation is now a part, continues to be developed. Our glorious marines are being equipped with the latest weapons. This splendid equipment is in reliable hands, the hands of people boundlessly devoted to our party and the Soviet people (applause). After all, our advantage always was and remains people's high moral substance and consciousness and their lofty socialist patriotism.

Fighting men of more than 60 nationalities, many of them emissaries of the youth of the Ukraine, are currently serving in the Black Sea Fleet, and they are all performing their military duty honorably and conscientiously. Former worker of the city of Kiev, Petty Officer 1st Class Grigoriy Andreyevich Otchenko is performing excellent service on the "Nikolayev" large antisubmarine ship. During his time of service on ship he has been on long voyages three times, become a specialist 1st class in a basic and related speciality and rated "outstanding" in combat and political training and has joined the party. The following communists are performing their military duty in exemplary fasion: former tractor driver from Vinnitskaya Oblast, Petty Officer 1st Class Vladimir Petrovich Boyko on the cruiser "Leningrad," former worker from the city of Dnepropetrovsk, Petty Officer 2d Class Vladimir Nikolayevich Poltavets on a submarine and many, many others.

Here, in the army and navy, these young people are more keenly aware of their love for the motherland, persistently learn to defend it and undergo great moral and physical conditioning, which confirms once again Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words that young men become a part of the soldier family without having been through the school of life. But they return from the army as people who have graduated from a school of self-control and discipline and who have acquired technical and vocational knowledge and political training.

On long sea voyages the Black Sea sailors refine their combat skill and set examples of courage and staunchness here. In accomplishing the tasks of perfecting combat training on the seas and in the oceans and being away on long voyages for many months the Black Sea sailors are also successfully performing international assignments. Last year alone ships of our navy called at 20 countries. More than 20,000 sailors went ashore and they all worthily represented our beloved motherland, multiplied the number of our friends abroad and made a considerable contribution to the strengthening of the authority of the country of soviets (applause).

Comrades! The high patriotic enthusiasm elicited by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress is engendering in the communists and the entire personnel of the navy a desire for higher achievements in combat improvement. At this precongress time even stronger is the intensity of competition for the first-rate performance of tasks at sea, in the air and on land and for an increase in the number of military affairs experts, specialists with high ratings and ships, units and subunits rated "excellent." As always, communists are in the vanguard of the competitors. These include Maj Viktor Petrovich Polosin, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, Capt 3d Class Konstantin Petrovich Kalach, delegate here present at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and many others. The entire personnel is following in their wake. The party organizations are skillfully mobilizing the fighting men for the successful accomplishment of the set tasks.

In the accomplishment of the complex and crucial tasks confronting the Black Sea Fleet we perceive constant concern, assistance and attention on the part of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the leaders of the other union republics and the Krymskiy and Odesskiy obkom and Sevastopol'skiy Gorkom bureaus. The Black Sea sailors see this as a striking demonstration of the nationwide love for the navy.

Party and government leaders frequently visit our fleet. The Black Sea Fleet has been visited repeatedly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. He showed a profound interest in the state of the combat and political training and the life and everyday affairs of the Black Sea fighting men. His high evaluation of the martial labor of the sailors inspires us to the attainment of new heights in combat skill (applause).

Comrades! In June 1983 it will be 200 years since the founding of the Black Sea Fleet and the hero-city of Sevastopol'. The preparations for celebration of the city's jubilee will be clear testimony to the eternal remembrance of those who heroically defended it and glorified it throughout the world at the cost of their lives.

Comrades! All the fighting men of the warships and units, all workers of the fleet enterprises and all the fleet's communists assure the CPSU Central Committee and the

Soviet Government that they have a profound understanding of their personal responsibility for insuring the country's security and will do everything possible to implement Lenin's precept: "Make a proper study of military affairs"! (Applause)

Weaver A. G. Kuzenko's Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Comrades! We all know what great attention our party pays to consumer goods production. Our association manufactures carpets and cloth in great demand. We are achieving an annual increase in production thanks to the use of inherent potential, a refinement in the organization of labor and an increase in its productivity. We have exceeded the capacity for the manufacture and dyeing of yarn two times over. We believe that it is now necessary to modernize the enterprise in order to increase production and cater more fully to public demand. It is also necessary, we believe, to considerably improve the provision of our association's workers with housing.

Unfortunately, the union and republic ministries of light industry are not solving these issues, despite our repeated requests.

Our construction workers should, in turn, work better and fully assimilate the resources appropriated for the construction of housing and not as they worked in the last 5-year plan, for which Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy rightly criticized our oblast in the report.

And one further thing. It is irritating to me, a woman worker, that we are losing a good deal owing to violations of labor discipline. Of course, it is not these which determine the appearance of our collective, but under modern production conditions, when we are all united by a common plan and rhythm, even one violator can cause palpable harm.

I say frankly, comrades: we have pre-organized the work with a violator to such an extent that a strong immunity to educative measures has been cultivated in him. It is even dreary for him sometimes if no one is educating him. Like the cat Vas'ka, he has warmed himself, eats and purrs.

I consider it expedient for the collectives to be granted bigger rights in respect of malicious violators of labor discipline and also drifters and for legislation to be made stricter. They should not be taken on by other production collectives without there being a valid reason for the transfer and without references from the last place of work.

It is also advisable to ponder the question of retaining vocational-technical school graduates. Our association spends R120,000 annually on the training of young workers. But some of them do not show up at the enterprise at all or soon leave it, which leads to big losses.

Comrade Delegates! I will convey to my work comrades the atmosphere of the business-like and Leninist scrupulous discussion of all important issues which characterizes the work of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Permit me to give the assurance that we Soviet workers will do everything necessary to insure fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the tasks which will be outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress (applause).

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